SHORT ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF PAKISTAN

THE FIRST EVER ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF PAKISTAN
IN SINGLE VOLUME

By Prof. MASUDUL HASAN

Being
Pakistan Year Book 1975
Pakistan Guide
Pakistan Affairs
Geography of Pakistan
Economics of Pakistan
History of Pakistan
Gazetteer Pakistan

Quaid-i-Azam Centenary

Publication

SHORT ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF PAKISTAN

PROF. MASUDUL HASAN

Ferozsons Ltd.

LAHORE— RAWALPINDI — KARACHI

1st Edition	..	..	..	1975
Quantity	..	..	..	1500
Price	..	..	..	Rs. 17.75

Printed and Published by A. Hameed Khan at Ferozsons Ltd.
32 Shara Abdul Hameed Bin Badees, Lahore.

CONTENTS

PREFACE

The Author and the Publishers have great pleasure in presenting to the people of Pakistan a book entitled "A Short Encyclopaedia of Pakistan". The book is a "Quaid-i-Azam centenary publication". The best tribute to the memory of the Quaid-i-Azam, the Father of the Pakistan Nation would be to strengthen Pakistan, the heritage of the Great Leader.

If each one of us is to play his or her role in strengthening Pakistan, it is necessary that they should know more about Pakistan. Since the establishment of Pakistan some books on Pakistan have appeared, but these have become out of date with the delinking of East Pakistan. It was accordingly necessary that a book should be brought out which should tell about 'New Pakistan'. That is the genesis of this book. It is the first exercise in producing an encyclopaedia about Pakistan. We do not claim that in the short space of 200 pages we have told everything about Pakistan, but we can say so much that we have in this book presented a panoramic view of Pakistan, its problems, its policies, and its prospects, not found elsewhere.

It is a multiple book and the object is to present a compendium which could project salient things about their country. Pakistan Study is a subject in the school and college curricula. This book could easily serve as a text book on the subject. Our students competing for various examinations are always in search of a good book on 'Pakistan Affairs'. [All existing books on Pakistan Affairs in the market have become out of date] and this book is intended to help our students in preparing for the competitive examinations. Our friends from abroad who come to visit Pakistan are always in search of a handy book which should tell them everything about Pakistan. It is hoped this book will meet this purpose.

In this book will be found a summary of the history of Pakistan. This is also a book on the economics of Pakistan, as all economic matters have been discussed. This is a book on the Geography of Pakistan as all geographical matters have been touched upon. It is a directory and a gazetteer in as much as all important places have been described. It is a Year Book for 1975 as it tells all that finds place in a Year Book. All the reforms introduced by Government have been touched upon. Policies of Government on various matters have also been highlighted. It is an exercise in condensing knowledge about Pakistan in as short a space as possible. The book contains articles on 120 topics, and although this list may not exhaust all topics yet the list is sufficiently representative and impressive.

The more we know Pakistan the more we will love it. This book is accordingly an exercise in patriotism. An informed citizen can alone strengthen Pakistan, and we hope this humble effort will further the national cause and will be patronised by the people.

Long Live Pakistan.

ADMINISTRATION

PAKISTAN inherited the administrative set up from the British. The set-up was bureaucracy oriented and was intended to serve colonial purposes of a foreign power. After the attainment of independence it was necessary that the administrative structure should have been changed. After the death of Quaid-i-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan there was no strong democratic leadership in the country. The bureaucracy entrenched in power exploited this position to their advantage, and captured political power. From 1958 to 1971 the bureaucracy had the upper hand, and that corroded the national life. On coming to power the PPP Government introduced administrative reforms in August 1973.

Under the reforms all classes among public servants have been abolished and replaced by a unified grading structure. The use of the service labels has been discontinued. All the services and cadres have been merged into a unified grading structure with equality of opportunity for all who enter the service at any stage. Constitutional protection for the services has been withdrawn, and the terms and conditions of services are now to be governed by legislative enactment. To deal with the complaints of officials with regard to service matters, administrative tribunals have been set up. A 22-grade national pay scale has been introduced instead of over 600 salary scales. Instead of fragmentation into numerous classes, cadres and salary scales a unified structure has been introduced.

These reforms have introduced scientific career planning for the entire body of public servants on the basis of equality and professional merit. Based on professional qualifications and merit every one throughout the range of the unified public service is now entitled to promotion to the highest posts. According to the Prime Minister the previous system had created a class of Brahmins unrivalled in its snobbery and arrogance, insulated from the life of the people and incapable of identifying itself with them. The new system is designed to make the administration accountable to the people.

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN is a neighbour of Pakistan. Both the countries are Muslim States. At various stages in history the two States have been integral parts of one country.

Afghanistan was originally a part of Persia. On the death of Nadir Shah in 1747 one of his Generals Ahmad Shah Durrani founded the separate state of Afghanistan. Ahmad Shah invaded India several times and as a consequence of the weakening of the Mughal power, most of the country now known as Pakistan came to be integrated with Afghanistan.

After the death of Ahmad Shah Durrani in 1773 the Afghan rule in Pakistan disintegrated, and the Sikhs rose to power in the Punjab. In 1799 Ranjit Singh conquered the Punjab, and that was the end of the Afghan rule. The Sikhs under Ranjit Singh expanded their power, and their rule came to extend upto the Khyber. The Sikhs wrested these territories from the Afghans.

In 1849 the Sikhs disappeared and the British became the masters of India. In the liberation war of 1857 the Afghan government sided with the British instead of the Muslim Mughal power. After the war of independence, Afghanistan became a satellite of the British. Later the British undertook some campaigns in Afghanistan and as a result of these wars the Afghans surrendered some territory to the British. A boundary line known as the Durand Line was drawn in 1893 to demarcate the boundary between the two countries. Afghanistan was dissatisfied with the treaty, but it was too weak to protest.

When Pakistan was established, it inherited the Durand Line as the international boundary. Afghanistan at that stage raised a vague demand for a slice of territory from Pakistan. Afghanistan was the only country in the world which opposed Pakistan's admission to the membership of the UNO.

Though Afghanistan continued to raise the stunt of 'Pukhtoonistan', Pakistan out of fraternal consideration provided Afghanistan facilities for the transit of its goods through Pakistan. In the sixtees Afghanistan stepped up 'Pukhtoonistan' activities, and that brought about a rupture in the diplomatic relations in 1961.

Through the mediation efforts of the Shah of Iran the diplomatic relations were restored in 1963.

Thereafter relations between the two countries steadily improved. In the 1965 war with India the people of Afghanistan expressed their sympathies for Pakistan and this change was most welcome. Immediately after the war the President of Pakistan paid a state visit to Afghanistan. In 1967 the king of Afghanistan visited Pakistan, and he was given a warm welcome.

In 1970 when the One Unit was dissolved, Afghanistan welcomed this move. In 1971 an accord was reached for Pakistan's trade with USSR through Afghanistan. In the war of 1971, Afghanistan adopted a neutral attitude which was to the advantage of Pakistan. On assuming office, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Afghanistan, and understanding on many points was reached between the two countries.

In July 1973 King Zahir Shah was overthrown, and Sardar Muhammad Daud became the President. Pakistan recognised the new government of Afghanistan but Sardar Muhammad Daud adopted from the outset a hostile stand against Pakistan. During the last two years our relations with Afghanistan have been difficult and cause of great concern. The Shah of Iran has once again begun efforts to mediate between Pakistan and Afghanistan and bring about reconciliation.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE IS the largest sector of the economy of Pakistan. It accounts for about one half of the total wealth of the country. Over 70% of the exports consist of raw and processed agricultural produce. 70% of the labour is engaged in agricultural occupations.

Total area of the land in Pakistan is 199 million acres. Out of this the land that can be cultivated is 42 million acres or 21% of the total land area. Area actually irrigated is 33 million acres.

There are two main agricultural seasons, the Kharif and the Rabi. The Kharif crops include cotton, rice, maize, millets and sugarcane. These are sown in the late spring and harvested in

autumn. The Rabi crops include wheat, barley, gram and oil seeds. These are sown in the autumn and harvested in April and May.

The crops are classified as food crops and cash crops. The food crops include wheat, rice, bajra, jowar, maize, barley and gram. In 1973-74 the total area under food crops was 34,744,000 acres and the total production was 12,848,000 tons. The cash crops include sugarcane, rape and mustard, sesamum, cotton and tobacco. In 1973-74 the area under these crops was 34 lakh acres, and the production was 36,599,000 tons.

Crop-wise the position is as follows:

Crop	*Area (Acres)*	*Production (Tons)*	*Yield per acre*
Wheat	10,07,600	8,50,000	14.4 mds.
Rice	3,72,000	2,40,500	17.8 mds.
Bajra	20,00,000	4,00,000	5.0 mds.
Cotton	4,55,900	3,70,400	3.9 mds.
Sugar cane	1,53,000	22,70,900	409 mds.
Tobacco	1,09,000	6,200	15.5 mds.

Total area under vegetables is about 5 lakh acres, and the production is about 2½ lakh tons. The main fruits are mangoes, banannas as, oranges, kino, malta, peaches, plums, grapes, loquats, guava, cherry, papaya, grey fruit, jack fruit, and lichies. The area under fruit is 3½ lakh acres and the total production is 15 lakh tons. Pakistan is one of the main citrus fruit producing countries of the world.

The happy features of Pakistan agriculture are fertile soil, favourable climate, sturdy peasantry, and elaborate system of irrigation. The unhappy features are low yields, primitive methods of cultivation, floods, droughts, soil erosion, water-logging, salinity, inadequate capital, inadequate marketing facilities, poor quality of live-stock, under developed means of communications ; and undeveloped infra-structure.

The agricultural policy provides high priority for agricultural development, encouragement of large scale cultivation of new high yielding varieties of food crops, larger use of fertilisers, liberal credit facilities, expansion of plant protection programme, better cropping pattern, expansion of storage facilities, better market conditions and price stabilisation.

The aims of agricultural development are: self-sufficiency in basic food production, raising of dietary standards, expansion of the output of cash crops, working towards an export position across the full production front, increasing employment opportunities, and increasing the real income of the farmers at the same rate as the per capita increase in the non-agricultural sector.

Improved seeds are being evolved as a result of research and more and more area is being brought under the cultivation of improved seeds. During 1973-74, 35,820 tons of improved seeds of various crops were distributed among the farmers.

The use of fertilizers is being stepped up. The consumption of fertilizers in the country is of the order of 5 lakh nutrient tons. The production within the country is 3 lakh nutrient tons, and about 2 lakh nutrient tons have to be imported.

Plant protection measures include treating of seeds for resistance to various forms of disease, and aerial and ground spraying of pesticides. During 1972-73 the area sprayed was 45 lakh acres. The area is being progressively increased and the target is to extend the plant protection measures to the entire cultivated area.

Marketing organisation has been streamlined through Market Committees. There are 144 Market Committees which regulate the markets in the interests of the cultivators.

Government maintain foodgrain godowns for storage. The Central Government owns a storage capacity of 7 lakh tons, and the provincial governments 12 lakh tons.

AIR FORCE

THE AIR FORCE headquarters are at Peshawar. The Head of the Pakistan Air Force is the Chief of Staff, Air Force. In the senior cadre of the Air force the ranks are : Air Chief Marshal, Air Vice Marshal, Air Commodore, Group Captain, Wing Commander, Squadron Leader, Flight Lieutenant, Flying Officer, and Pilot Officer. The ranks in the junior cadre are: Master Warrant Officer, Warrant Officer, Flight Sergeant, Corporal, Leading Aircraftsman, Aircraftsman class I, Air craftsman Class II. The chief of the Air Force holds the rank of Air Chief Marshal.

At the Air Headquarters the main branches are the Air Staff Branch, Administrative Branch, Maintenance Branch, and Policy and Plan Branch. The functions of the Air Staff Branch include operations, flying safety signals, intelligence, meteorology, auxiliary and reserves. The directorates attached to the Air Staff branch include: Directorate of Operations, Directorate of Intelligence, Directorate of Meteorology, Directorate of Flying Safety, Directorate of Signal, Directorate of Training, and Directorate of Auxiliary and Reserves. The administrative branch deals with personnel and organisational matters. The directorates attached to the administrative branch include: Directorate of Organisation, Directorate of Personnel (Officers); Directorate of Personnel (Airmen); Directorate of Medical Services (Air); and Directorate of Accounts.

The Maintenance Branch deals with mechanical, transport, radio-engineering, armament, equipment and technical service. The Policy and Plan branch is responsible for policy, planning forecasting, organisation, establishment and statistics.

The various aircrafts in the Air Force fleet include fighters, transport planes, helicopters, training planes, and bombers. In 1971 the total strength of the Air Force was 270 combat aircraft, and 15000 all ranks.

The main training institution is the PAF Academy, Risalpur. There are a number of pre-cadet and pre-apprentice schools. These schools work on the lines of the public schools. 'Flying Instructors' and 'Ground Instructors' are schools which impart training to flyers. The Air Force Officers are sent for training to R.A.F. College, Cornwell; and R.A.F. Technical Training School, Halton.

ARMY

THE PAKISTAN army is divided into numerous arms and services. Arms are the fighting components of the army; Services are the Departments which look after the multifarious needs of the army.

The main components of the Arms include the Armoured Corps; the Artillery; the Engineers; the Signals; and the Infantry. The Pakistan Armoured Corps are mechanised and equipped with tanks of various types. The Pakistan Artillery comprises field and moun-

tain artillery, the anti-tank artillery, and light and heavy craft artillery. These are equipped with guns suited to their role and with air crafts for observation. The Corps of Engineers are responsible for bridging, road building, construction of airfields, clearing mine fields, and other engineering tasks. The Corps of Army Signals maintain communications of the army by despatch riders, line telephones and wireless. The Infantry constitutes the bulk of fighting soldiers. The principal regiments are the Punjab Regiment, the Baluch Regiment and the Frontier Force Regiment.

The main components of the Services are the Army Service Corps, the Army Ordnance Corps, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, the Army Medical Corps, the Army Dental Corps, the Army Education Corps, the Army Corps of Clerks, and the Remounts, Veterinary and Farms Corps.

The Army Service Corps supplies food and fuel to the army and runs the general transport and ambulance. The Army Ordnance Corps supplies arms, ammunitions, and other stores. The main Ordnance factory is at Wah. The Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering are responsible for the maintenance of mechanical and electrical equipment of the army. The Army Medical Corps and Army Dental Corps look after the medical and dental health of the army. The Army Education Corps are responsible for imparting education to the soldiers. The Army Corps of Clerks provide clerical assistance. The Remount, Veterinary and Farms Corps are responsible for veterinary care of animals and control military farms.

The Pakistan army is under the control and direction of the General Headquarters. The overall command and control of the army is in the hands of the Chief of Army Staff who is assisted by a number of Principal Staff Officers, namely the Chief of General Staff, the Adjutant General, the Quarter Master General, and the Master General of the Ordnance. Other officers at the General Headquarters include: Military Secretary, Judge Advocate General, Engineer-in-chief, and the Director Medical Services.

At the field level the army is organised into Corps, Divisions and Brigades. A corps consists of two or more Divisions with a Corps Headquarters and is commanded by a Lieutenant General. The Corps Headquarters are a miniature General Headquarters under the command of a Lieutenant General with all branches and

services headed by staff officers of the rank of Brigadiers or Colonels. A corps is poised and has the capability of taking the field at a moment's notice. Divisions are the basic ground force organisational units. An Infantry Division consists of three brigades. A brigade in turn consists of three battalions. Battalions are further subdivided into companies, platoons and sections. Within a batallion there are different elements organised and trained to carry out specific roles such as combat reconnaissance and use of mortars and guns. Armoured Divisions consist of several light, medium and heavy tank regiments each specialising in a particular role. In addition to tank regiments, an armoured Division is also supported by highly mobile artillery and other support units.

ART

PAKISTAN has a rich heritage in the creative arts-painting, music, dance, drama and architecture.

The Radio and Television are playing a conspicuous role in the promotion of music and drama. The films portray our culture, and some good films are works of art. We have a rich heritage of folk music, drama and dance. Fairs and festivals held at various places and various times serve as instruments for the projection of our culture and art. The Horse and Cattle Show at Lahore during the spring has developed into a national festival. Similar festivals though on a smaller scale are held at other places.

In most cities there are voluntary organisations which undertake artistic activities. Many cities have Arts Councils which act as the nucleus of art activities. Government extends direct assistance and encouragement to the arts in several ways. In 1972 the Pakistan National Council of Arts was set up at national level to promote art and culture. Outstanding artists are awarded the President's Medal for Pride of Performance as a special incentive. Artists are included in the delegations to foreign countries. Special art delegations are also sponsored. Pensions are given to families of deceased or incapacitated artists.

Modern Pakistani art is a fusion of the formal patterned art with the spontaneous endemic tradition. In the post-independence period the most significant development in the field of art is the

artists' conscious search for meaning and their attempt to portray complex states of being. These years have witnessed a steady increase in artistic activity all over Pakistan. The main art institutions in Pakistan include the National College of Arts, Lahore, and the Fine Arts Departments of the Punjab and Peshawar Universities.

At Karachi the main art institutions are: the Central Arts Institute of the Art Council of Karachi; Karachi School of Arts Nazimabad; and the Institute of Arts and Design, Karachi.

There are art galleries in important cities. In Karachi there are three galleries, namely: the Gallery; the Pakistan Gallery; and the Sind Gallery. The Contemporary Art Gallery was set up at Rawalpindi in 1961. Jahangir's Gallerie Coop was set up at Rawalpindi in 1963. The National Art Gallery has been established at Islamabad. At Peshawar the Abasin Arts Society has a gallery.

A Cultural Complex is being set up at Karachi at a cost of Rs. 8 crore. Another cultural complex is proposed to be set up at Lahore at a cost of Rs. 6 crore.

Some foreign governments have cultural centres in Pakistan. Notable among these are: Pak-American Cultural Centre; the USIS; the Alliance Francaise; the Friendship Library; the German Cultural Centre; and the British Council.

ATOMIC ENERGY

THE DEVELOPMENT of Atomic Energy in Pakistan is the responsibility of the Atomic Energy Commission. The Commission studies and exploits the possibilities of peaceful uses of atomic energy in the country. It is also responsible for the procurement, supply, manufacture and disposal of radio-active substances. It carries out surveys of radio-active minerals and plans establishment of atomic energy and nuclear research institutes at suitable places in the country. Its main activities are the harnessing of atomic energy by conversion into electric power, and application of radio-isotopes and radiation sources to problems of agriculture, industry and medicine.

The research effort in the atomic field aims at unravelling the mysteries hidden in the nucleus of the atom, the use of radiation sources, and the application of radio-isotopes to medicine and industry.

The biggest research institute for atomic energy is the Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology at Nilore, Islamabad. It comprises a 5-megawatt swimming pool reactor, and laboratories specialising in various branches of nuclear science. The Institute also acts as a post-graduate centre in Nuclear Science and Engineering. Pakistan first split the atom in 1965. Since then, nuclear research has gathered pace.

There is an Atomic Energy Centre at Lahore. At the Centre work is proceeding apace in developing the application of radioactive isotopes to agriculture, medicine, and industry.

There are Medical Radio-isotope centres at the Jinnah Central Hospital Karachi, Nishtar Medical College Multan and the Mayo Hospital, Lahore. Here radio-isotopes are used for diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

In the field of agriculture there are two centres at Lyallpur and Tando Jam. These centres carry out research work in the application of radio-isotopes and atomic energy in the fields of soil chemistry, entomology, plant physiology, plant genetics, microbiology, electronics and food preservation.

The Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) built at a cost of Rs. 45 crore provides 137000 KW of energy. The plant marks a major break-through, and makes Pakistan the second developing country to have an operating nuclear plant.

BALUCHI

BALUCHI IS the language of the Baluchs. The Baluchi literature can be divided into four periods. The first period is the Rind period and extends from 1430 to 1600. The second period is the Khanate period and extends from 1600 to 1850. The third period is the British period which extends from 1850 to 1947. The fourth period is the contemporary period beginning with 1947.

The Rind period produced ballads portraying the wars between the Rinds and the Lasharis, the conflict between Phuz Rind and the Dodai Baluchs, the tragic romance of Hani and Shah Murid; the romance of Amir Bivragh Phuz and the Arghun princess Granaz; the romance of Shahdad and Mahnaz, and several other battles and romances. Famous poets of the period include: Sardar Azam Amir

Chakar Rind; Amir Bivragh Phuz Rind; Gowahram Lashari; Mir Rehan Rind; Shah Murid Kaheri; Mir Shahdad; Mir Hamal Rind; Shah Mubarak Kaheri; Mir Shahdad ; Mir Hamal Rind ; Shah Mubarak and Balach Gorgezh.

During the period of the Khanate of Kalat the famous poets were: Khan Abdullah Khan; Jiand Rind; Lalla; Jam Durrak Dombki; Muhammad Khan Gishkori; Mitha Khan Rind; Sobha Khusagh; and Haidar Balachani.

The British period produced Mullah Fazal Rind; Qasim Rind; Mast Tawakkali; Rahm Ali Shaheja; Bahram Jekrani; Hazur Baksh Jatoi; Jawan Sal Bughti; Abdul Nabi Rind; Izzat Panjgurj; Nur Muhammad Bampushti; Mullah brahim Sarbazi; Mullah Bahram Sarbazi; and Ismail Pullabadi.

In the post-independence period effective steps have been taken to develop Baluchi literature. In 1949 the Baluchistan Writers Association was set up, and men who distinguished themselves included Ghulam Mohammad Shahwani; Abdullah Jan Jamaldini; Kamil-ul-Qadri; and Zummard Hussain. In 1951 the Baluch Diwan was set up. A monthly paper *Oman* was started under the editorship of Khair Mohammad Nadwi. Some time later another monthly paper *Baluchi* was started with Azad Kamilini as the editor. Then followed the monthly *Ulus* and the weekly *Dair*.

In the fiftees the Baluchi Academy was set up, and this was a major step in the promotion of Baluchi literature. The Academy has published several classical works in Baluchi. Baluchi folk songs have been translated into other languages.

Among the contemporary Baluch poets the most notable are: Zahur Shah Syed ; Atta Shad; Murad Sahir; Gul Khan Nasir Mengal; Momin Buzdar; Ishaq Shamim; Malik Mohammad Taqi, Siddiq Azad, Karim Dashti, Bashir Redar, Ismail Mumtaz, Akbar Barak Zai and Hashmi Shakir.

In the development of modern Baluchi prose great names are: Syed Hashmi, Mohammad Hussain Unqa, Azad Jamilini; Murad Sahir, Mir Gul Khan Nasir, Murad Awarani, Mir Abdul Qayum, Mir Mitha Khan Muri and Malik Panah. Among the younger generation some promising names are: Amanullah Gachki, Abdul Hakim Baluchi, Abdul Ghaffar Nadim, Nematullah Gachki, and Surat Khan Muri.

WHEN IN 1905 the province of Bengal was divided into two provinces namely East Bengal and West Bengal the Hindus whipped up an agitation for the re-uniting of the two provinces. The constitution of two provinces gave the Muslims majority in the eastern province, and provided them opportunities for development. This was to the disadvantage of the Hindus, and they did not reconcile themselves to the partition. The British assured the Muslims that the partition would not be reversed. Inspite of that the British rescinded the partition in 1911. That was the triumph of Hindu nationalism.

When Pakistan was established in 1947 the Hindus did not reconcile themselves to the partition. They resorted to conspiracies overt and covert to undo Pakistan. The Pakistan spirit was strong in the western unit because here the Muslims were in overwhelming majority. In the eastern wing there was a strong Hindu minority who commanded considerable influence and power. India accordingly chose East Bengal as the centre for subversive activities.

The Pakistan resolution of 1940 demanded that the Muslim majority areas of north-western and eastern India be grouped to constitute independent states. In 1946 when Pakistan was in sight the resolution was amended to provide for a single state.

Within the very first year of Pakistan there was trouble in East Pakistan over the language issue. When in 1948 Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah addressed a public meeting at the Race course Dacca and declared that Urdu would alone be the State language of Pakistan a section of the crowd walked out of the meeting. When the Quaid-i-Azam made the same declaration in his convocation address at the Dacca University there was such a commotion that he had to leave the Hall without completing his speech.

On the establishment of Pakistan the Muslim League formed government in East Bengal as in other provinces. The government was inefficient and corrupt and soon became unpopular. When in 1952 Khwaja Nazimuddin as Prime Minister of Pakistan declared that Urdu would be the state language of Pakistan there was rioting in Narayanganj and Dacca. In the elections in 1954 the opposition parties combined to form the United Front. The United Front formulated a 21-point programme which was largely parochial in

concept. In the elections the Muslim League was wiped out, and with the exit of the Muslim League the Pakistani spirit was considerably weakened in East Pakistan. This position was exploited by interested parties to whip up a campaign of hatred against West Pakistan.

When West Pakistan was integrated into one Unit and the Constitution of 1956 provided for parity between West and East Pakistan these provisions were construed as measures prejudicial to East Pakistan. For historic reasons the army and the civil services were mostly drawn from West Pakistan. These matters became a cause of grievance. When Martial Law was declared, the west oriented army became the centre of power. The suppression of political life led to conspiracies. In one of the conspiracies unearthed Mujibur Rahman and his collaborators were accused of conspiring the secession of East Pakistan.

Mujibur Rahman was imprisoned, but in the meantime the military rule became unpopular in West Pakistan itself. The trial of Mujibur Rahman made him a hero. Government released him, and he pressed forward his 'Six Points' advocating the weakening of the Centre, and the transfer of all powers to the provinces.

With the resignation of Ayub, Mujib gained in the scale of importance, and he consolidated his position. His thesis was that for all these years, West Pakistan had used East Pakistan as its colony, and he stood for an end of such exploitation. He attacked the principle of parity, and raised the slogan of one-man-one vote. In West Pakistan itself a strong voice was raised against One-Unit. Yahya Khan disintegrated One Unit. He also conceded the principle of one-man-one vote. He promised to restore democracy and to hold general elections. The new Constitution was to be framed by the National Assembly constituted as a result of elections. Election activity was suffered to be spread over a year.

That provided Mujib-ur-Rahman and his party the Awami League the opportunity to exploit the situation in favour of their Six-Points. In the elections the Awami League won a majority of seats in the National Assembly. This success turned their head and hardened their attitude. The Six-Point ideology was a challenge to the solidarity of Pakistan, and Mujib-ur-Rahman refused to modify these points in any way. When Mujib-ur-Rahman shut the way to all

avenues of compromise the Government of Yahya Khan arrested Mujib-ur-Rahman and banned the Awami League.

The military rule in East Pakistan was strengthened, but this alienated the Bengalis. Many Awami Leaguers crossed over to India. India exploited this position and whipped up an intensive propaganda campaign against Pakistan at the international level. Some foreign powers advised the Government of Pakistan to arrive at a political settlement with the Awami League. The Government of Pakistan ignored such advice on the ground that this was an internal matter of Pakistan, and no outside power could interfere. The Government refused to negotiate with the Awami Leaguers on the ground that they were traitors.

The Government lost their grip on power and through their unwise handling of the situation alienated the co-operation of the people. This unsatisfactory state of affairs was fully exploited by India and culminated in the invasion of East Pakistan by India in November 1971. The people of East Pakistan regarded the Indians as their liberators and under these circumstances the Pakistan army could not hold for long. The defence collapsed and Pakistan army had to surrender. Thereafter the separate State of Bangla Desh was declared, and Pakistan watched such declaration with a state of great helpness.

The Charter of the United Nations guarantees the integrity of the member nations, but when the integrity of Pakistan was jeapordised the UNO did not come to its rescue. Pakistan had many friends but none of them could help us in the matter of Bangla Desh. By the referendum in 1947 the people of the region now known as Bangla Desh had opted for Pakistan. The Awami League had won the elections on the basis of Six Points. These points stood for greater autonomy and did not envisage complete separation. By all international standards India was the aggressor. And yet Pakistan could not prevent the establishment of Bangla Desh.

When Pakistan was established in 1947 it was a unique country in as much as it was spread over two units separated by over a thousand miles. The two units were geographically and culturally different. Islam was the common factor between them, and it was on the basis of Islam that the two units were linked together. Through the course of years no efforts were made to strengthen these bonds. The politi-

cians blundered and the installation of the military rule by suppressing the political life worsened the position.

If the people of East Pakistan wanted to have a separate state, they could have it by all means, but they never demanded such separation. With the delinking of East Pakistan, West Pakistan, has not been subjected to any over-all disadvantage. On the other hand most of its problems which were a headache for the administration have been automatically solved. The manner in which Bangla Desh actually came to be set up at the instigation of India is however repugnant to the established principles of international co-existence. East Pakistan has not gained anything by such separation. Pakistan was established on the basis of Islam, but the Government of Bangla Desh have established a secular state. This has compromised the two nation theory to some extent.

Although we have to bow before Destiny the fact remains that we have lost a great deal by wrong policies adopted in the past. At one time it was felt that the military rule would ensure better administration. The results have been otherwise. If the political life in the country had been given full play separation of the eastern wing would not have come about.

When Bangla Desh was established an overwhelming opinion in Pakistan was against such recognition, because it was the child of Indian aggression. But things worked out against Pakistan, and ultimately through the intervention of other Muslim States, Pakistan recognised Bangla Desh on the occasion of the Islamic Summit in February 1974.

Premier Bhutto visited Bangla Desh in June 1974. He was given spontaneous welcome by the people. The Government of Bangla Desh raised some preposterous demands which it has not been possible for Pakistan to accept. Diplomatic relations between the two countries have not been established so far. From the evidence available it appears that both the countries have a strong wish to come closer to each other.

BANKING

THE PREVIOUS Governments laid greater emphasis on the maximisation of growth rate without keeping in view its distributional aspects and considerations of social justice. The whole

pattern of economic policies, industrial licensing, commercial policies and banking operations led to concentration of wealth and economic power in a few hands.

For a breakthrough Government introduced banking reforms in May 1972. Under these reforms ceilings were prescribed for advances to individuals, directors of banking companies, public limited companies and bank personnel. The banks were required to give small loans to small borrowers for business. The risks involved were protected through the Credit Guarantee scheme under which the State Bank was to share losses incurred if any on 50:50 basis. The objects of these reforms were stated "to attune their operations to their obligations to the society at large for a more just social order and to act as a catalyst in the creation of a psychology of growth that would alleviate economic tensions, social conflicts and class antagonism".

The next instalment of banking reforms came on 1st January 1974 when the Pakistani scheduled banks were nationalised. Under the Banks (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 the Federal Government guaranteed the safety of all deposits. Provision was made for the compensation of the shareholders. The Act provided for the setting up of the Pakistan Banking Council. The Council was required to make policy recommendations to the Federal Government for directing banking activities towards national socio-economic objectives; formulating policy guidelines for the banks; laying down performance criteria for banks, and evaluating the performance of the banks in the context of national socio-economic objectives.

Under the scheme formulated by the Pakistan Banking Council, the nationalised commercial banks were reorganised into five banks—the National Bank; the Habib Bank; the United Bank; the Muslim Commercial Bank; and the Allied Bank of Pakistan.

Immediately before nationalisation the general time and demand deposits of banks in Pakistan stood at Rs. 2098 crore. After nationalisation these deposits declined to Rs. 1916 crore by 15th February 1974. As the public came to realise the advantages of nationalisation the amount of deposits with the banks rose to Rs. 2114 crore by 30th June 1974.

The State Bank has fixed targets for the grant of loans by banks. These targets are Rs. 45 crore for small loans; Rs. 30 crore for agricultural loans; and Rs. 5 crore for housing loans.

A programme for the extension of banking facilities to all parts of the country has been launched. At the time of nationalisation the number of bank branches operating in the country was 3200. This has now risen to 4000. The object of such expansion is to make the fullest banking facilities available in all parts of Pakistan, and mobilise deposits for being put to productive uses through the banking channels.

In order to attract deposits the rates of interest on deposits have been raised. All the nationalised banks are being run by professional bankers. At all levels efforts are being made to make the nationalised banks model service institutions.

BUDDHIST CIVILISATION

EXCAVATIONS AT Taxila have laid bare the remains of five successive cultures. At Bhir mound are the remains of the Buddhist University which was the greatest University in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. There is an archaeological museum at Taxila which has a rich treasure of the remains of Buddhist period.

At Takht Bai, nine miles north of Mardan are the remains of the Buddhist period-monasteries, chapels, and stupas. From the site an inscription in Kharoshti characters of King Gondophernes dated 46 AD was found.

At Shahbaz Garhi eight miles to the east of Mardan on the road to Swabi are the ruins of an ancient city identified with Varshapur. It was visited by Hieun Tsiang who refers to it as Po-lu-sha. It was the seat of one of the most celebrated of the Buddhist Jatakas according to which in one of his previous births Buddha gave his wife and children in charity here. Here are the remains of a stone chamber where Buddha is supposed to have resided.

At Asota twelve miles north of Shahbaz Garhi are the ruins of an ancient temple with thirty passages, where a separate entrance was used for each day of the month.

Six miles to the east of Jahangira on the road to Swabi is the village of Lahore, whose ruins have been identified with ancient Salatura, the birth place of Panini the Sanskrit grammarian. Hieun Tsiang has referred to the town as Po-lo-tu-lo. It was the capital of the Hindushahis before they shifted to Lahore on the Ravi.

At Sher-i-Bahlol in Mardan district are the remains of an ancient city. The foundation walls of what was once a big city are visible and display the masonry of the Gandhara art.

At Jamalgarhi, 8 miles north of Mardan are the extensive ruins of a Buddhist settlement. One of the Kharoshti inscriptions discovered from the site records the date corresponding to 275 AD.

At Kashmir Smats in Mardan district some inscriptions of Kanishka have been found.

At Ranigat are the remains of what is supposed to be the throne of the Rani of Raja Vara.

East of Peshawar are mounds known as Shah ji ke Dheri. From here ruins of a stupa have been discovered which was once 550 ft. high with 25 gilded copper dises. It was the largest stupa so far discovered in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. From these ruins a relic-casket of King Kanishka was discovered in 1909 containing the ashes of Buddha. The casket was sent to Burma as a gift.

Panj Tirath at Peshawar is believed to be the site where the begging bowl of Lord Buddha was enshrined.

Near Charsadda are the ruins of an ancient city which has been identified with Pushkalavati, the capital of the province during the Buddhist period. Hieun Tsiang visited it, and referes to it as Po-Lu-Sha. There was a monastery here where Buddha preached the law.

Excavations at Mingora in Swat have uncovered a large and imposing central stupa surrounded by more than 200 minor stupas. Over 7000 pieces of sculptured slabs and panels of Gandhara art depicting the life stories of Buddha were discovered. Some relic caskets with gold ash containers have been found. A coin of Azes II who flourished during the first century was also found.

Excavations at Udegram, the Ora of the Greeks have yielded stucco, terra-cotta and stone sculptures of the Gandhara art. The remains of an old city have been unearthed.

Excavations at Chanak Deri have yielded numerous finds of the Buddhist period.

Excavations at Tureri have yielded a life size stone head of the Buddha and a gold-plated votive stupa.

On the rocks near Manshera in Hazara district, inscriptions of Asoka have been found.

At Mankiala sixteen miles from Rawalpindi are the remains of an ancient city. According to Hieun Tsiang, Mankiala was the site where Buddha offered his body to hungry tigers. Here was the famous stupa of 'body-offering', one of the four great stupas of north western India.

At Mong in Gujrat district some Scythian coins have been found. The city was built by Raja Moga in the Buddhist period.

At Sui Vihar in Bahawalpur the ruins of a Buddhist tower have been found. A copper plate found from the site shows that the tower was constructed in the eleventh year of the reign of Kanishka by a lady devotee Bala Nandi.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

TO PROVIDE cooperation and concerted effort among the trade organisations there are a number of Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Trade Associations in the country which function under the control of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The Federation coordinates the activities of the various regional chambers and trade associations. It also works as the central trade advisory body to the Government.

The chambers and trade associations serve and help the commercial organisations with all possible advice, guidance, representation, consultation and coordination. These Chambers apprise the Government from time to time of the problems affecting commercial development in the country and the trade policy of Goverent is formulated in the light of the advice tendered by such chambers.

The principal chambers of commerce in the country are: Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Karachi Chamber of Commerce; Lahore Chamber of Commerce; Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce; Sukkur Chamber of Commerce; Multan Chamber of Commerce; and Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce.

A number of trade information bulletins, circulars and periodicals are published by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

CHINA

THE PEOPLE'S Republic of China is one of the most important neighbours of Pakistan. The Sinkiang province of China adjoins Hunza and Gilgit in Pakistan.

Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognise the People's Republic of China soon after its establishment in 1949.

In September 1949 Britain devalued the sterling. India followed suit but Pakistan did not. India refused to accept the new par value of Pakistan currency and the trade between the two countries came to a halt. At that crucial moment for Pakistan, China stepped in with a barter deal with Pakistan.

At the outbreak of the Korean War, Pakistan refused to send troops to fight against North Korea and its ally China. Pakistan abstained from voting at the US-sponsored resolution branding China as an aggressor in Korea.

In 1961 the border between Pakistan and China was demarcated, and a formal agreement was signed whereunder Pakistan got several hundred square miles of territory.

In 1963 Pakistan and China signed an agreement for the operation of a direct commercial air service between the two countries. The service started on 29th April 1964.

In 1963 Pakistan and China signed a trade agreement providing for the most favoured treatment in respect of trade and shipping. The agreement greatly stepped up Sino-Pakistan trade.

China came out openly and categorically in condemnation of India's aggression on Pakistan in September 1965. China gave full assistance to Pakistan in its just struggle for the right of self-determination for the people of Kashmir.

In 1967 China gave interest free loan to Pakistan for the setting up of Electrical and Mechanical Complexes at Taxila.

Pakistan played an important role in bringing China and USA closer. In 1971 Pakistan sponsored the resolution for the admission of China to the UNO, which was carried. In the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971 China gave full support to Pakistan.

In 1972 when President Bhutto visited China, the Chinese Government converted loans totalling 110 million dollars into grants, and extended period for the repayment of loans of 250 million dollars from 10 to 30 years.

At the United Nations, China used its diplomatic influence for the release of the Pakistan prisoners of war, and declared categorically that it would veto the proposal for the admission of Bangla Desh to the membership of the UNO ulness the Pakistani prisoners of war were released in the first instance.

Pakistan's relations with China are most cordial.

CLIMATE

PAKISTAN IS a country of continental dimensions. Its climate is therefore of continental character, and different regions have different climatic characteristics.

The main climatic regions of Pakistan are: (1) Sub-tropical coastland; (2) Sub-tropical continental lowlands; (3) Sub-tropical continental highlands; and (4) Sub-tropical continental plateau.

The sub-tropical coastal region includes the southern coastal strip comprising Karachi, a part of Hyderabad Division, and some parts of Baluchistan. The climate here is arid marine. The annual rainfall is about 7″ only but the humidity is high. Due to the proximity to the sea the temperatures are moderate, and there is steady inflow of sea breezes during the summer.

The sub-tropical continental lowland region comprises the plains of the Indus valley. Here the climate is extreme and arid and there are summer rains. In the northern sub-montane part the rainfall is good; elsewhere the rainfall is low. In the areas beyond the reach of the canals the area is desert marked by bright sunshine.

The sub-tropical continental highlands include the highlands of Gilgit and Chitral, and the mountainous part of the NWFP. Here the winters are cold and snowy. There are rains during the spring and winter. The summers are pleasant in some areas.

The sub-tropical continental plateau includes the greater part of Baluchistan. The climate in this region is extreme and very arid. The rainfall is scanty. In the lowlands the temperature rises very

high in the summer, and there are frequent dust storms. The winters are cold. In the highlands the summers are pleasant, and the winters are snowy and cold.

There are considerable variations in temperature in various parts of the country. In Skardu (Gilgit) the minimum temperature falls to 16 degrees in the winter and during the summer the maximum temperature is 88. In Murree the temperatures range from 30 to 80. At Jacobabad the temperature falls to 40 degrees in the winter and rises above 120 in the summer. At Quetta the minimum is 27 and maximum 94. In Karachi the minimum is 57 and maximum 98.

The average rainfall is 10-15". The rainfall varies in various regions. The average rainfall for some important places is: Murree 50"; Sialkot 32"; Lahore 20". Peshawar 14"; Quetta 10"; Karachi 8"; Multan 7"; Hyderabad 7"; Jacobabad 4"; Naukundi 2";

CONSTITUTION

WHEN PAKISTAN was established in 1947 it was governed by the Government of India Act, 1935 and the Indian Independence Act, 1947. These laws provided for a parliamentary form of Government along British lines with a Governor General appointed by the Crown, and a legislature from which the Cabinet was chosen to run the Government.

The Objective Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly in 1949. It laid down the principles, objectives, and guidelines for the Constitution. The main points provided in the Resolution were sovereignty of God; authority to be exercised as a sacred trust; observance of the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam; the ordering of the lives of the Muslims in accord with the Holy Quran and the Sunnah; setting up of a federation; guarantee of fundamental rights; protection of minorities; and independence of the judiciary.

In October 1955 all provinces and States in West Pakistan were integrated into One Unit. Thereafter the Constitution was promulgated which came into effect from 23rd March 1956. It provided for a parliamentary form of government with a President elected by the members of the National Assembly and the two provincial assemblies. The executive authority was vested in a cabinet of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister appointed by the President

out of the members of the National Assembly. The National Assembly consisted of 310 members elected on the basis of adult franchise. The provincial governments comprised a Governor, a provincial assembly of 310 members and a Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister appointed by the Governor out of the members of the provincial assembly. Three lists of subjects were provided for, the federal, the concurrent, and the provincial. Fundamental rights were enumerated and guaranteed. A Supreme Court and two High Courts were provided, and the independence of the judiciary was guaranteed.

The Constitution of 1956 was suspended in October 1958. For the following four years the country was governed by Martial Law. A new Constitution was enforced with effect from 1st June 1962 when the Martial law was withdrawn. The new Constitution provided for a presidential form of government, and all executive powers were vested in the President. He was aided by a Council of Ministers appointed by him and responsible to him. The Ministers could not be the members of the legislature. The National Assembly consisted of 156 members out of whom 6 were women. Executive powers at the provincial level were vested in the Governor appointed by the President. He was aided by a Council of Ministers appointed by him. Each provincial assembly consisted of 155 members out of whom 5 were women. For the purposes of elections each province was divided into 40,000 units known as electoral units. Each unit elected a representative known as the Elector. All the 80,000 Electors together formed the Electoral College, and this College elected the President and the members of the Assemblies. After elections the Electoral College was divided into groups to constitute institutions of local government.

The Constitution of 1962 was abrogated in March 1969, and the country once again came to be governed by Martial law. In 1970 One Unit was dissolved, and provinces of NWFP, Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan were constituted. In March 1970 the Legal Framework Order was promulgated. It laid down the legal framework for holding elections, and set the guidelines for the Constitution. The principle of parity between East Pakistan and West Pakistan was discarded, and the concept of one-man-one-vote was conceded. The strength of the National Assembly was fixed at 313 (including 13 women). Provincewise allocation was East Pakistan 162; Punjab

82; Sind 27; NWFP 18; Tribal Area 7; Baluchistan 4. The strength of provincial assemblies was fixed at: East Pakistan 310; Punjab 186; Sind 62; NWFP 42; and Baluchistan 21.

The new Constitution was passed in 1973. It provides for a federation and a parliamentary form of government. The President is the Head of the State, and is elected at a joint sitting by both the houses of the Parliament. The Parliament consists of two houses the National Assembly (200 members), and the Senate (63 members.) The Prime Minister is elected by the National Assembly and he is the chief executive. The Prime Minister and the Federal Ministers are collectively responsible to the National Assembly. At the provincial level the Governor is appointed by the President. For each province is a provincial assembly consisting of 240 members in the case of the Punjab; 100 in the case of Sind; 80 in the case of NWFP; and 40 in the case of Baluchistan. In addition seats are reserved for the minorities (3 Punjab; 2 Sind; 1 Baluchistan; 1 NWFP). The Chief Minister is elected by the provincial assembly. The Chief Minister and the other provincial ministers are collectively responsible to the provincial assembly. The lists of federal subjects and concurrent subjects are included in the Constitution. All subjects not listed fall in the provincial field. Supreme Court and High Courts are provided for and the independence of the judiciary has been guaranteed. The fundamental rights have been enumerated and made justiceable. An Election Commission has been set up to hold elections. A Council of Islamic Ideology has been provided for to advise on Islamic matters. Islam has been declared the State religion, and Urdu has been declared the national language. The State is called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

CREDIT

THE CREDIT Enquiry Commission which reported in 1959 listed the following problems with regard to credit:

(1) An effective credit system for the direct benefit of the primary producer has not been developed.
(2) There is tendency for credit to gravitate to richer elements in society.
(3) The cooperative credit movement has become virtually stagnant.

(4) There is lack of uniform control over the credit structure.

The Commission laid down the following guidelines for credit policy:

(1) Credit must percolate to the primary productive sectors so as to increase production.

(2) Credit policy must work in the direction of promoting small and medium scale enterprises.

(3) The extension of credit facilities should take place both through redistributing the existing pool of liquid resources and through the establishment of new specialised institutions.

In order to broadbase the institutional framework for credit Government set up in 1972 the National Credit Consultative Council under the aegis of the State Bank and with the representatives from Government and the private sector to determine safe limits of monetary and credit expansion and to forecast the annual credit needs of the economy in the light of the annual development plans.

In order to encourage the banks in extending credit in the specified areas of small loans which carry more than ordinary risks a Credit Guarantee scheme has been framed whereunder the State Bank would share the bonafide losses on 50:50 basis. For this purpose the State Bank has created a Loans Guarantee Fund with an initial contribution of Rs. 2 crore.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PAKISTAN STARTED in 1947 from scratch. India withheld Pakistan's share of assets. The penniless refugees from India who poured into Pakistan created a serious economic problem. All economic institutions stood disrupted. There was no industrial infrastructure. Under these circumstances it was expected that Pakistan would not be financially stable. In spite of these odds the very first budget of the new State was a surplus budget, which pointed to the inherent strength of the economy of Pakistan.

In the early years most of Pakistan's external trade was with India. In 1949 India devalued its rupee, but Pakistan did not. That led to a complete deadlook of trade with India. Pakistan was accordingly forced to seek other markets. The Open General Licence Policy

was introduced to facilitate the growth of a new class of traders. The Korean conflict in 1951 came as a blessing. As a result of the Korean boom there was a certain upsurge in the demand for raw materials from Pakistan, and Pakistan succeeded in finding alternative markets.

The period 1951-57 was the period of the Six Years Plan. The plan provided for an expenditure of Rs. 260 crore, out of which Rs. 120 were to be met externally. The public sector expenditure was pitched at Rs. 220 crore, and that of the private sector at Rs. 40 crore. It was a very modest plan but could not be implemented in full. In the industrial sector there was spectacular growth in the private sector, but the progress in the other fields was inadequate. The position was particularly unsatisfactory in the field of agriculture.

The first five year plan covered the period 1955-1960. The size of the plan was Rs. 1080 crore—Rs. 750 crore for the public sector and Rs. 300 crore for the private sector. The plan target was exceeded in the industrial sector, but in the agricultural sector the results were disappointing, and heavy imports of food grains had to be made. In the public sector only 70 percent of the targets were achieved. The gross national product rose during the period by 11%, and the population rose by 12%. As such apart from industry, the economy during the period remained stagnant and there was a fall in per capita income.

A number of autonomous bodies like the Water and Power Development Authority, Agricultural Development Corporation, and Road Transport Corporation were set up. The Planning Board was raised to the status of Planning Commission and the President became the Chairman of the Commission.

The second five year plan covered the period 1960-65. The size of the plan was Rs. 2300 crore—Rs. 1462 crore for the public sector and Rs. 838 crore for the private sector. External aid was provided for Rs. 800 crore. During the period administrative controls were relaxed, and whatever controls were necessary were co-ordinated with market mechanisms. The performance of the plan was satisfactory, and most of the key targets were achieved and even exceeded. GNP rose by 30% against the target of 24%. The per capita income rose by 14.8% against the target of 12%. Food grain production rose by 27%, and industrial production by 61%.

An overall plan for twenty years known as the Perspective Plan was also prepared to cover the period 1965-85. It was intended to provide a broader framework for five year plans. The basic targets set by the Perspective plan were: four fold increase in GNP; doubling of the per capita income; provision of full employment for labour force; attainment of universal literacy; and elimination of dependence on foreign aid.

The third five year plan covered the period 1965-70. The size of the plan was Rs. 5200 crore. The performance of the plan was not very satisfactory. In the public sector only 72% of the targets were achieved. The GNP rose by 32% against the target of 37%. In the private sector the targets were exceeded, but the over all performance fell short of expectations because of the Indo-Pakistan war, the diversion of funds to meet defence requirements, disturbed conditions within the country and the fall in economic aid from abroad.

The fourth plan covered the period 1970-75. The size of the plan was Rs. 7500 crore—Rs. 4,900 crore in the public sector and Rs. 2,600 crore in the private sector. The allocation for West Pakistan was Rs. 3,560 crore. High key targets were set up, but all such expectations were belied. The economy of Pakistan received a severe set back due to the political events of 1971 culminating in the war with India and the separation of East Pakistan. Due to the crisis the entire framework of the plan was upset, and there was no option with Government but to plan on year to year basis.

In 1969-70 the gross national product was Rs. 3,230 crore. In 1970-71 it was Rs. 3,225 crore; and in 1971-72 Rs. 3,269 crore. For these three years the GNP was practically stagnant. In 1972-73 there was a break through, and the figure of GNP rose to Rs. 3,582 crore. During 1973-74 there was further improvement and the GNP rose to Rs. 3,655 crore. During 1974-75 the GNP may touch the level of Rs. 4,000 crore.

In 1969-70 the figure of per capita income was Rs. 552. In 1970-71 the figure fell to Rs. 534. In 1971-72 the figure further fell to Rs. 530. In 1972-73 the figure was Rs. 550, and the level of 1969-70 was almost regained. During 1973-74 the figure was Rs. 560. This shows that the corner has been turned, and that in the years to come the economy of Pakistan will develop and prosper.

EDUCATION

THE PERCENTAGE of literacy in Pakistan is 20-30% among men and 10% among women. Among the literates ten percent are without formal schooling; 48 percent are primary pass; 30% are Middle pass; 9% are Matriculates; 2% are Intermediates and 1% are graduates.

In 1971-72 the number of primary schools was 44,637, out of which 11,933 schools were for girls. The enrolment was 38,87,500, out of which 9,96,200 were girls. The number of teachers was 96,310 out of whom 23,450 were women.

The number of Middle schools was 3692 out of which 896 schools were for girls. The enrolment was 8,93,986 out of whom 2,51,413 were girls. The number of teachers was 31,702 out of whom 8,788 were women.

The number of High Schools was 2,201 and out of these 574 schools were for girls. The enrolment was 11,81,499 out of whom 3,09,286 were girls. The number of teachers was 40,238 out of whom 10,791 were women.

The number of Intermediate Colleges was 159 out of which 48 Colleges were for women. The enrolment was 34,905 out of which 4,661 were women. The number of professors was 1669 out of whom 441 were women.

The number of Degree Colleges was 195 out of which 65 Colleges were for women. The total enrolment was 1,84,264 out of whom 35,279 were women. The number of professors was 5,757 out of whom 1,668 were women.

The general Universities are: Peshawar University, Peshawar; Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan; Federal University, Islamabad; People's Open University, Islamabad; Punjab University, Lahore; Baluchistan University, Quetta; Sind University, Hyderabad and Karachi University, Karachi. There are proposals to establish Universities at Saidu Sharif, Multan and Sukkur.

The specialised Universities are: Agricultural University, Lyallpur; Engineering University, Lahore; Islamic University, Bahawalpur. It is proposed to establish a Medical University at Abbotabad. It

is also proposed to set up Agricultural and Engineering Universities in Sind.

The Medical Colleges in Pakistan are: Khyber Medical College, Peshawar; Medical College, Rawalpindi; Medical College, Lyallpur; King Edward Medical College, Lahore; Fatima Jinnah Medical College, Lahore; De Montmorency College of Dentistry, Lahore; Nishtar Medical College, Multan; Quaid-i-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur, Bolan Medical College, Quetta; People's Medical College, Nawabshah; Chandko Medical College, Larkana; Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad; Agha Khan Medical College, Karachi; Sind Medical College, Karachi and Dow Medical College, Karachi.

The Engineering Colleges in Pakistan are: NED Government College, Karachi; Dawood College of Engineering and Technology Karachi; Sind University Engineering College Jamshoro; Engineering University, Lahore; and Engineering College, Peshawar.

The Law Colleges in Pakistan include: S.M. Law College, Karachi; Hyderabad Sind Law College, Hyderabad; Jinnah Law College Hyderabad; Law College, Larkana; Mazhar Ali Shah Law College, Sukkur; Law College Multan; Islamia Law College, Lahore; University Law College, Lahore; and Law College, Peshawar.

The Agricultural Colleges are: Agricultural College, Peshawar; Forest College, Peshawar; University Agricultural College, Lyallpur; College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore; and Agricultural College, Tando Jam.

There are Agricultural Training Institutes at Tarnab, Sargodha, Rahim Yar Khan, Sakrand and Quetta.

The Commercial Colleges include: Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore; College of Commerce and Economics, Larkana; Sind College of Commerce, Hyderabad; Aisha Bawany Academy, Karachi; and College of Commerce, Peshawar.

The Polytechnic Institutes are at Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana; Khairpur, Quetta, Bahawalpur, Multan, Lahore, Sialkot, Rasul, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

The Education policy of Government is to spread education far and wide in the country, and to make it purposeful for national reconstruction and development.

School education upto class VIII was made free with effect from October 1972. Free education at the High School level began in October 1974.

The programme is to make education upto class V universal by 1979 for boys, and by 1984 for girls. Education upto class VIII is to be made universal by 1984.

Government have nationalised all schools and colleges. The process of the nationalisation of schools and colleges which began in October 1972 was completed by October 1974.

The salaries and service conditions of the teachers have been improved.

The National Book Foundation was established in 1972 to undertake writing, translating, printing and publishing of text books and reading material of various kinds for the general public.

Under the President's Thousand Scholarship Scheme, 1000 scholarships are granted every year to the children of parents in low income groups. These scholarships are available from class IX upwards. Institutional arrangements have been made for the grant of loans to poor students.

The institutions heretofore reserved for privileged classes have been made accessible to the poorer sections of students by admitting gifted children from the low income sections.

About the setting up of technical and vocational institutions the policy is to set up such institutions in cities and vocational centres in all small towns to produce a large number of skilled hands for development of industrial and agricultural economy.

To promote literacy, 1000 adult education centres are being set up throughout the length and breadth of the country. A National Literacy Corps consisting of 2½ lakh teachers is being set up to impart adult education.

The Education policy lays stress on technological and scientific education; welfare of teachers; teacher-training courses; education programme for women in rural areas; physical education; low cost school buildings; adult education; massive motivation campaign; education of handicapped children; improvement of the quality of education and student welfare.

EXCHANGE REFORMS

UNDER EXCHANGE reforms Government have adopted two major steps. These are:

(1) With effect from May 1972, the Export Bonus Vouchers Scheme has been abolished; and

(2) Along with such abolition the Pakistan rupee has been devalued.

The Export Bonus Vouchers Scheme was introduced in the country in January 1959 as a device to accelerate export. According to the scheme the exporters were given a specified percentage of the value of foreign exchange earned by them by way of export. They were given bonus vouchers containing the entitlement of foreign exchange earned by them.

The scheme worked successfully in the early years but later it led to difficulties and malpractices. As a result of the working of the scheme a multiple exchange rate emerged which on the one side suppressed the elasticity of demand for indigenous goods in the foreign market and on the other hand put heavy pressure on the value of Pak-rupee in the external market. Exporters in order to secure bonus vouchers exported goods even below the cost, and managed to recover the loss by selling the bonus voucher at a higher price. These manipulations and malpractices adversely affected the economy of the country.

As a result of devaluation the rupee value in terms of gold was fixed at .0744103 grams of fine gold per rupee. In terms of dollars it was fixed at Rs. 11 to a dollar compared to the earlier rate of Rs. 4.76 to a dollar. Devaluation was a necessary consequence of the abolition of the Bonus Vouchers system. Goods that were sold previously to East Pakistan had to be disposed of in foreign markets, and for this devaluation was the necessary price incentive. Formerly a complex exchange structure had come into existence and this could be eliminated only through devaluation. Flight of capital had been made possible under the cover of export bonus vouchers and devaluation was essential for the prevention of such flight.

As a result of devaluation there has been inflation and a rise in prices. This disadvantage is offset by expansion in exports. As a result of this measure Pakistan had a favourable balance of trade for the first time in 1972-73.

FAMILY PLANNING

THE POPULATION of Pakistan is growing at a high rate 3.4% per annum. Birth rate is very high, being fifty per mille (thousand persons). Death rate has come down to 20 per mille. It is difficult to cater to the economic needs of the growing population. Of the total productive population 20% is under-employed or unemployed. The bulk of the population is poor. Pressure on productive sources is very high. Under these circumstances, the purpose of all economic planning is likely to be defeated, if the growth of population is not properly regulated. Family planning programme has been launched in order to avoid the population explosion. The programme was initiated in 1965, and has been extended to selected districts, and it is estimated that nearly two million couples are practising family planning. As a consequence birth rate has come down from 50 per mille in 1965 to 40 per mille in 1974. By the end of the perspective plan in 1985 the rate is envisaged to be brought down to 35 per mille.

An elaborate Family Planning Organisation has been set up. At the top is the Central Family Planning Council, headed by the Health Minister and run by the Family Planning Commissioner. In each province there is a Family Planning Board. In turn there are boards at every district. The programme operates through clinics, mobile units, village dais and medical practitioners. The functions relating to family planning are carried out in the field by Union Councils. It is estimated that as a result of the working of the Family Palnning Organisation the birth potential has been reduced by 20 lakh.

The people of Pakistan are conservative and due to traditional reasons the programme of family planning has not caught the imagination of the people. During the days of agitation against the Ayub regime family planning organisation became a special target of criticism. A top heavy organisation was set up and that made the programme very expensive for a poor country like Pakistan. The PPP Government has reformed the organisation and the programme is now making headway.

FILMS

ON AN average about 100 films are produced in Pakistan every year. About 60 percent of the films are produced in Urdu; 20% in the Punjabi and 20% in other regional languages.

The average length of a Pakistani film is 12,000 ft. It takes about a year to produce a film, and the average cost is Rs. 5 lakh.

Lahore and Karachi are the centres of film production. There are a dozen film studios in which about 100 films are under production at any time.

There are over 100 Film Distribution Companies. They acquire films from producers and rent them to cinemas on a fixed percentage usually 50 percent of the total receipts for each show.

The National Film Development Corporation has been set up for the promotion of film industry in all fields and for the import of foreign films for exhibition in the country. The raw materials required for the production of films are also imported and distributed through the Corporation.

The State Film Authority has been set up to control and regulate the production of films. The Film Policy of Government lays stress on the production of quality films.

The Film Export Corporation has been set up to export Pakistani films.

All films are censored before public exhibition. The Central Board of Film Censors is at Rawalpindi. There are regional offices at Lahore and Karachi.

In 1973-74 the number of cinemas in Pakistan was 516, with a total seating capacity of 3½ lakh.

The number of cinemas in major cities is: Karachi 86; Lahore 63; Hyderabad 21; Rawalpindi 19; Islamabad 19; Multan 19; Lyallpur 19; Sialkot 12; Peshawar 11; Gujranwala 8; Quetta 8.

FOREIGN POLICY

THE FOREIGN policy of Pakistan is a policy of 'bilateralism'. The cardinal principle of this policy is to have good relations with all countries on a bilateral basis. It has been formulated to serve the best interests of Pakistan. It reflects Pakistan's response to Asia's emerging realities in particular and the world situation in general.

Pakistan is one of the few countries which have cordial relations with all the three super powers—USA, USSR, and China. Pakistan's

policy is friendship with all and enemy of none. Being an Islamic republic Pakistan stands for greater unity among the Muslim countries. Pakistan's relations with India and Afghanistan have been difficult, but there are now signs of improvement. With all other countries of the World, Pakistan's relations are friendly.

The PPP Government have through their policies rebuilt the shattered morale of the people within the country. It has succeeded in winning the confidence of friendly countries in the future of Pakistan. The consequences of the war of 1971 have been eliminated. It has sought an honourable deal with India through negotiations not as a defeated nation, but on equal terms. The prisoners of war have been repatriated. Bangla Desh has been recognised. Government have taken pains to refurnish the image of Pakistan which had been badly tranished due to the reckless policies and irresponsible actions of the previous authoritarian regimes.

At one stage Pakistan aligned itself with a particular block and this policy worked against the interests of Pakistan. Pakistan is now following an independent policy of non-alignment. The recognition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Guinea Bissau, and the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia of Prince Shanouk, as well as withdrawal from SEATO and UNCURK are indicative of radical changes in Pakistan's foreign policy.

Withdrawal from the British Commonwealth and the recognition of East Germany reflect the independence of the foreign policy of the Government of Pakistan.

FISHERIES

PAKISTAN HAS large resources of fish, marine and inland.

Pakistan has a coastline of 550 miles. Marine fish is found in the Arabian Sea. Rivers, lakes, and ponds are the source of inland fish.

The Sind coast has numerous creeks and a wide shallow sea very rich in fish. Jhinga fish (prawns) are caught here in large quantities. A Fish Harbour has been built at Karachi to provide facilities for the landing, preservation, and marketing of fish.

The Baluchistan coast is studded with the settlements of fishermen. The three principal centres are Pasni, Ormara and Gwadur. The

chief varieties of fish caught here are herrings, mackerel, sharks, and sardines.

There is considerable inland fishing in the lakes or dhands of Sind. Manchar lake in Sind is the largest single source of supply for fresh water fish. Thatta, Kotri, and Sukkur are important fishing centres on the Indus. The *palla* is the most well known fish found here.

Fish culture has been taken up in the reservoirs of Ghulam Muhammad barrage, Gudu barrage, Mangla dam, Warsak dam, Hiran Minar Sheikhupura and elsewhere. The Kaghan valley is well known for its trout. The torrents of the submontane regions are well known for the *mahasheer* fish. There are over 1000 fish farms in the country.

The production of fish is about 1½ lakh tons per year—1 lakh marine and ½ lakh inland.

There is a Fish Aquarium at Karachi. There is a Fisheries Training Institute at Karachi.

FOREIGN AID

PAKISTAN receives foreign aid under project aid, commodity aid, technical assistance and counterpart arrangements. Project aid is received in the form of goods, and machinery. Commodity aid is received in the shape of consumption goods such as foodgrains. Under technical assistance the services of technical personnel are lent. Counterpart arrangements obtain in the case of aid from USA. The commodities imported under aid are sold and out of such sale proceeds a fund is constituted which is utilised for aid.

During the period upto 1955 the total foreign aid was 371 million dollars out of which 250 million dollars was grant and 121 million dollars was loan. The grant was 67 percent of the total aid.

During the first plan period 1955-60 the total aid was 990 million dollars out of which 573 million dollars was grant and 417 million dollars loan. The grant was 58% of the total aid.

During the second plan period 1960-65 the total assistance was 2365 million dollars out of which 405 million dollars was grant and 1960 million dollars loan. The percentage of grant fell to 20%.

During the third plan period 1965-70 the total aid was 2701 million dollars out of which 241 million dollars was grant and 2460 million dollars loan. The percentage of grant fell to 9%.

During 1970-74 the total aid was 1812 million dollars out of which 78 million dollars was grant and 1734 million dollars loan. The percentage of grant fell to 5%.

During these years the percentage of grants has steadily declined from 67% to 5%. In the fiftees loans were obtained for productive projects only. During the sixtees and seventees loans were obtained for non-productive purposes as well. The proportion of loans payable in foreign exchange has progressively increased. The percentage of hard loans i.e. loans with a high rate of interest is also rising.

The total loan liability is about 5½ billion dollars. The amount paid so far is about a billion dollars, and the outstanding liability is 4½ billion dollars.

Due to wrong financial and planning policies followed in the past the position about debt servicing problems has become acute. The debt and service obligations are increasing at a considerably faster pace than external assistance. Debt service payments since 1960 have grown at an average rate of 27%. The average debt service ratio to export earnings during the second plan period was 9.5%; it has now risen to 33% which has led to a critical situation.

In order to give relief to Pakistan, the repayments of loans have been rescheduled. Pakistan has also been relieved of such loans which were spent in East Pakistan.

FORESTS

THE FORESTS under the control of Government are spread over an area of 13,790 square miles. In addition there are plantations on 10,000 miles of roads, 9,000 miles of canals and 300 miles of railway track. The area under forests is 4.5% of the total land area.

The main forests are the Highland forests, the Baluchistan forests, the riverain forests, the tidal forests, the rakhs and the plantations.

There are good forests in the districts of Dir and Swat and a Dir-Swat Forest Complex has been set up to exploit these forests.

The hills of Hazara and Murree are wooded, and here may be seen some good forests.

In Baluchistan there are forests of shrubs in the dry areas. The forests on the Ziarat hills are one of the best juniper forests in the world.

The riverain forests are along the banks of the rivers. The Rakhs are dry scrub forests scattered along the arid plains. The tidal forests are along the sea coast. Grasses and mangrove type of vegetation grow here. Plantations are forests planted by the Forest Department. Some of the main plantations are at Changa Manga, Chichawatni, Khanewal, Burewala, Thal, Shorkot, Bahawalpur, Sukkur, Taunsa, Gudu and Kotri.

The average production of timber from the forests is about 16 million cubic ft, and that of firewood 40 million cubic ft.

For a balanced economy 20—25% of the land area of a country should be under forests. In Pakistan the area under forests being 4.5% is very inadequate. The main problems in this field are to extend the area under forests, to conserve the existing forests, and to operate them under scientific plans.

The forest policy of Government provides: giving of high priority to the claims of forestry; providing proper facilities for afforestation; classification of forests on the basis of utility; framing and enforcing action programme for each forest; regulation of privately owned forests; ten percent of the canal irrigated land to be reserved for forest plantation; growing of trees on canal banks, roads and rail-sides; and developing forests by encouraging the economic utilisation of forest produce and developing forest research.

Under the directive of the Prime Minister forest plantation work has been stepped up in all provinces.

The main institution for education in forestry is the Forest College, Peshawar.

HANDICRAFTS

THE WEAVERS of Pakistan produce colourful fabrics of silk and cotton. Hand-woven khaddar is very popular. Multan is a great

centre for beautiful bed covers and wraps. Lahore, Khairpur and Karachi are famous for brocades produced by interweaving silk and gold or silver thread in a rich variety of colours and floral designs. Excellent printing and dyeing work is done in various parts of the country. Sind is particularly famous for its *bandhanu*—a blue-and-dye process used for scarfs for ladies.

Peshawar is the home of the *khosi* method of printing textiles with wax. Sind is famous for *khari* or tinsel printing, Printing is done through the use of gum or lac.

Pakistan is the home of embroidery, a folk art of women. Swat produces *Kashida* embroidery. In such works the background is generally black with silk floss embroidery usually in deep pink or red. Fine embroidery work is done on '*Chogas*', long woollen coats. Fine specimen of ladies' bags are also produced here. *Phulkari*, or embroidery in floral designs is a speciality of Hazara and the Punjab. Baluch and Sindhi embroidery are fine works of art. In Baluch and Sindhi embroidery minute mirrors are used for the purposes of embellishment.

Sind is famous for '*Rallis*'—colourful patchwork quilts made from dyed pieces of cotton cloth.

Leather embroidery is popular in Sind and Baluchistan. Bahawalpur, Peshawar and Campbellpur districts are centres for the production of embroidered and *zari* shoes.

Lahore, Dera Ghazi Khan and Sukkur are centres of carpet making. Fine durries are made in Ghakkar and Multan. Baluchi women weave *farish* carpets with piles of camel or goat hair.

Bahawalpur is a centre for *Kaghzi* pottery—pottery as thin as paper. Hala, Multan and Peshawar are known for glazed pottery. Gujrat is a great centre for ceramic products.

Karachi, Lahore and Gujrat are important centres for the making of furniture. Chiniot is known for beautiful brass inlay in wood work. Hala, Kashmore, Jampur and Dera Ismail Khan are important centres for lacquer work. Bhera and Wazirabad are important centres for the making of walking sticks.

Enamelling is done by craftsmen of Multan, Karachi, and Hyderabad. Peshawar is a centre of copper-ware. Gujrat and

Sialkot are famous for '*Koftgari*' the encrusting of one metal into another in the form of wires. Peshawar, Quetta, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Karachi are famous for brass-ware. Gujranwala and Sialkot are centres for the making of steel trunks and other articles.

Swat, Lahore, Peshawar, Hyderabad and Karachi are centres of jewellery. Chitral and Kaghan produce folk jewellery of an artistic kind. In Sind, Bahawalpur and Multan silver ornaments enamelled in different colours are made. Sind is also known for '*Kundan*' work, the setting of uncut precious or semi-precious stones in gold or silver.

In Sind baskets are made of wheat stalk. In Baluchistan baskets are made of dwarf palm leaves. Shells, beads and coloured tassels are used to ornament baskets in Sind and Baluchistan. In the Kurram valley baskets are made of '*Mazri*' grass. Dera Ismail Khan produces baskets and date palm baskets in which traditional colours are used for decoration. Hazara produces baskets woven out of stalks of ripe wheat.

Sialkot is a centre for the production of sports goods. Musical instruments are also made in Sialkot. Sialkot is a centre for cutlery and surgical goods as well. Nizamabad is also a centre for cutlery. Hyderabad is known for its glass bangles. Lahore and Karachi produce glass-ware. Multan is famous for camel skin lamps. Blankets are made at Dera Ghazi Khan and Swat. Kohat and Peshawar produce silk turbans.

HEALTH

ACCORDING TO the Fourth Plan the objectives of the health development programme in Pakistan are: to improve the living and working environment of the people; to provide better nutrition; to develop and improve comprehensive health services through health centres; to provide special health care to infants; to strengthen measures for the control of communicable diseases; to provide referral hospitals with specialised services; to provide and ensure drug supply; to train health personnel; and to integrate health services at all levels.

The number of registered doctors in Pakistan is about 15,000. There are about 5000 nurses, 1000 midwives, and 2000 lady health

visitors. There are about 400 hospitals and 1500 dispensaries with 35000 beds in the country.

The Rural Health Programme initiated in 1960 contemplates the creation of a network of rural health centres. Each rural health centre consists of a primary unit and three sub-centres and provides medical cover to a population of 50,000.

The Peoples Health scheme initiated in 1972 aims at bringing medical treatment within the easy reach of the common man. It is to be implemented in seven years under a phased programme at a cost of Rs. 382 crore. In the first phase the standard of service in the existing hospitals is to be improved; in the second phase other aspects of health services are to be attended to; and in the third phase the working of the medical institutions is to be standardised. The next phase is the setting up of specialised institutions for Cancer, T.B., Mental Diseases etc.

Under the 'Generic Names' reform the import, manufacture, sale and prescription of medicines and drugs has been switched over to generic names instead of brand names. The measure aims at bringing down the prices of medicines, and also eliminating the bewildering multiplicity of drugs. Government have set up a National Formulary Committee to prepare a list of drugs according to generic names. The Committee has listed 1265 drugs according to generic names instead of 12000 branded medicines.

Till 1970 there were six Medical Colleges in the country. Their number has now risen to 13. There is a proposal for establishing a Medical University at Abbotabad. The number of seats in the Medical Colleges has risen from 800 to 1400.

The Malaria Eradication Programme initiated in 1960 is in the final stages and malaria has been brought under control. A 20 years TB Control Programme is in force and TB would be brought under control by 1980.

HISTORY (711—1526)

AS A matter of fact Pakistan was established in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent when the Muslims established their rule in the sub-continent. The Muslims under Mohammad bin Qasim conquered

Sind and Multan in 711/712 AD. The Muslim rule extended over the whole of Sind, and the southern Punjab upto Dipalpur.

Muhammad bin Qasim was recalled in 717. After him there was chaos for some time. The position improved with the appointment of Junaid as the Governor in 724 AD. He extended his victories to Rajputana, Kathiawar and North Gujarat and made expeditions as far as Ujjain and Malwa. He even threatened Kashmir. Junaid was recalled in 740 AD. In the following years there were difficulties for the Muslims, and they suffered some defeats. Hakam, one of the successors of Junaid, abandoned the outposts and tried to consolidate the Muslim rule in Sind. He built his capital at Mansurah.

The Abbasid Governor Hisham who assumed office in 757 carried expeditions against Kashmir and Gujarat, but no permanent additions were made to the Muslim dominions. In the early years of the ninth century the viceroyship became hereditary in the Barmakids. In 854 the Hibbaris became the independent rulers of Sind with Mansurah as their capital and they cut off ties with Baghdad. Some time later Multan also became independent. This weakening of the Abbasids power provided an opportunity to the Hindus to re-establish themselves at Alor.

The Fatimids established their caliphate at Cairo in the tenth century in opposition to the caliphate of the Abbasids. The Fatimids sent their emissaries to various countries including Pakistan. After the ground had been prepared military aid was obtained from Cairo and Multan was captured in 977 by a coup d'etat. Ismaili doctrines were adopted as the official religion, and *Khutba* was read in the name of the Fatimids. In 985 the Hibbaris in Sind were overthrown by the Fatimids and Sind also came under the Fatimid domination.

Masudi the Arab traveller visited Pakistan in 915-916 and he has left an account of the country. According to his account there were Arab colonies at Mansurah, Multan, Debal and Nirun where there were large Friday mosques. Non-Muslims formed the bulk of the population. The relations between the Muslims and the non-Muslims were very good and the non-Muslims were treated as Zimmis. The ruler of Mansurah had eighty war elephants and rode in a chariot drawn by elephants. Like the Hindu Rajas he

wore a necklace and ear-rings and wore his hair long. The Muslims generally dressed like the people of Iraq. The language was Arabic as well as Sindhi.

The Ghaznavid dynasty was founded by Alptigin round 961. In 967 his son-in-law Subuktgin became the Amir. He extended his frontiers upto Peshawar. Subuktgin died in 998 and was succeeded by his son Mahmud. In 1005 he occupied Multan. In 1013 he annexed the territory upto the Jhelum river. In 1019 the Punjab was annexed and Lahore became the capital of the Ghaznavid Punjab. In 1024 Mahmud led an expedition to Somnath and on return annexed Sind. Under Mahmud the Muslim rule came to be established in the whole of the territory now called Pakistan.

Mahmud died in 1030 and was succeeded by his son Masud. He suffered defeat at the hands of the Seljuks. In 1046 his son Maudud came to the throne. He died in 1048 and his four years' old son Masud II was elevated to the throne. He was deposed soon after when Hasan Ali a son of Masud I ascended the throne. He was succeeded in 1051 by his brother Abdul Rashid. He was ousted in 1053 by Tughril, a Turkish General. In a counter action Tughril was defeated and killed. Farrukhzad another son of Masud I was released from the prison and placed on the throne. On his death in 1060 his brother Ibrahim became the Sultan.

Sultan Ibrahim enjoyed a long reign of forty years. He extended his conquests in the Punjab. His rule marked the golden age of the Ghaznavids in Pakistan. Hazrat Data Ganj Baksh the premier saint of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent flourished during this period. Masud Saad Salman was the most notable Persian poet who flourished at Lahore during this period.

On the death of Sultan Ibrahim, Masud III became the Sultan. He died in 1114 and was succeeded by his son Shirzad. Within a year Shirzad was assassinated and was succeeded by his brother Arsalan. Arsalan seized all his surviving brothers and confined them to the prison. Bahram one of his step brothers managed to escape and sought refuge with the Seljuk Sultan Sanjar who was his maternal uncle. Sultan Sanjar invaded Ghazni, defeated Arsalan and placed Bahram on the throne. Saifuddin the Malik of Ghur invaded Ghazni and drove Bahram to seek refuge in the Punjab. In a counter offensive Bahram Shah recaptured Ghazni. Saifuddin

was beheaded and his headless body was hung on the bridge over the Ghazni river. In retaliation Alauddin, the brother of Saifuddin, captured Ghazni in 1149. The city was sacked and razed to the ground. According to chronicles the fire in Ghazni raged for seven days and seventy thousand persons perished by sword or fire. Alauddin known to history as '*Jahansoz*' could not enjoy his triumph for long. In 1150 he was overthrown by Sultan Sanjar and put to death. That brought Bahram back to Ghazni. He died in 1151. Bahram Shah was succeeded by his son Khusro Shah. The Ghuzz Turks invaded Ghazni and Khusro Shah was forced to flee to Lahore where he died in 1160. He was succeeded by his son Khusro Malik. He was overthrown by Shahabuddin Ghuri in 1186 and that was the end of the Ghaznavids.

The Ghurids ousted the Ghaznavids from Ghazni. In 1163 the authority devolved on the two Ghuri brothers Ghiasuddin and Shahabuddin. In 1175 crossing the Gomal pass, Shahabuddin descended upon the Punjab plains and conquered Multan and Uch. Peshawar was captured in 1179. Lahore the capital of the Ghaznavids fell to the Ghurids in 1186. From Lahore Shahabuddin pushed forward to India. He came to blows with Prithvi Raj of Delhi at the battlefield of Tarain near Karnal in 1191 A.D. The Sultan was defeated and was forced to retire. Two years later the Sultan came down from Ghazni once again and defeated the Hindus. In 1194 Delhi was occupied by the Muslims for the first time in history. Benaras and Kanuj were occupied the same year. Bakhtiar Khilji a General of Shahabuddin Ghuri advanced eastward and conquered Bihar and Bengal. By the early years of the 13th century the influence of Islam came to be extended to the whole of Northern India. In an encounter with the Qara Khitays in 1204 Shahabuddin suffered defeat, and rumour spread that he had been killed. That gave an opportunity to the Khokhar Hindus in the Punjab to raise their head. Shahabuddin marched to the Punjab and restored order. The Khokhars were killed in large numbers. After settling the affairs of the Punjab, Ghuri marched back to Ghazni. While camping at Dhamyiak in Jhelum district he was murdered by the Khokhars in 1206. With his death the glory of the Ghurids vanished. The Ghurid dominions were parcelled when India was given to Aibak.

Aibak founded what came to be known as the Slave dynasty. He

ascended the throne at Lahore in 1206 and was the first Muslim king to be crowned in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. He ruled for four years and died in 1210.

He was succeeded by Aram Shah. He was soon overthrown by *Iltutmish*. Iltutmish was a talented ruler and he consolidated the Muslim rule. His reign was the high water mark of the rule of the Slave dynasty. He died in 1236 and was succeeded by his son Ruknuddin Feroz. Within a year he was overthrown by his step sister Razia Sultana. She was gifted and capable, but she belonged to the wrong sex, and had to face intrigues and conspiracies. After a brief rule she was overthrown by her step brother Bahram Shah in 1240. Bahram Shah was assassinated in 1242 and was succeeded by Alauddin Masud Shah a grandson of Iltutmish. He was deposed in 1246. Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah a son of Iltutmish next came to power. He was a prototype of the Caliph Umar bin Abdul Aziz, and led a pious and simple life. He ruled for twenty years and died in 1266.

He was succeeded by his Chief Minister and father-in-law Ghiasuddin Balban. During his reign the Mongols posed a great threat but he adopted a policy of blood and iron, and halted their advance. Balban died in 1286 and was succeeded by his grandson Kaikabad. He fell into erroneous ways, and was involved in intrigues and conspiracies. The Khiljis headed by Jalaluddin Khilji captured the Sultanate in 1290.

Jalaluddin ruled for six years. In 1296 he was murdered by his nephew and son-in-law Alauddin Khilji. Alauddin proved to be a great ruler. He inflicted crushing defeats on the Mongols. Thereafter he turned his attention to the subjugation of the Hindu states. He extended his conquests, and the whole of northern India came under Muslim rule. Then he turned his attention to the Deccan. Under him Islam was carried to the Central India and the Deccan for the first time in history. He died in 1316.

On the death of Alauddin a period of anarchy set in. Malik Kafur a favourite of Alauddin took over all power in his hands. He imprisoned the elder sons of Alauddin and placed a younger son Shahabuddin Umar on the throne. Malik Kafur was a Hindu convert and his efforts were directed towards re-establishing the supremacy of the Hindus. His rule was atrocious, and he was

murdered within a year. On the death of Malik Kafur, Shahabuddin Umar was deposed, and another son of Alauddin, Qutbuddin Mubarak became the Sultan. He came under the influence of a low caste Hindu from Gujarat who had adopted the name of Khusro Khan and pretended to be a Muslim. Khusro Khan murdered the Sultan in 1320 and ascended the throne himself assuming the title of Nasiruddin. Nasiruddin aimed at the restoration of the Hindu Raj. The usurper filled the high offices with Hindus and boasted that Delhi had once again come under Hindu domination. The Muslim nobles revolted against him. They invited Ghazi Malik the Governor of the Punjab to come to the rescue of Islam. Ghazi Malik (Malik Ghiasuddin Tughluk) marched to Delhi. Nasiruddin Khusro was killed, and Ghiasuddin Tughluk became the Sultan in 1320. In 1325 while returning from conquests in Bengal he was given reception on the banks of the Jumna. The reception pavilion collapsed killing the king.

Ghiasuddin was succeeded by his son Muhammad Tughluk. He dreamt of an extensive empire, but his projects came to nought. He died in 1351. He was succeeded by his cousin Feroz Shah Tughluk. He reconquered Sind which had become independent. He is regarded as the best of the Muslim rulers before Akbar.

Feroz Shah died in 1388, and after him there was complete anarchy. He was succeeded by Tughluk Shah who held the throne for one year. Then came Abu Bakr Shah in 1389 who made his exit in 1390. Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah who came next ruled for three years and was displaced by Alauddin Sikandar Shah. He was in turn ousted by Mahmud Shah. For three years there were two rival Tughluk Sultans. Mahmud Shah ruled in Old Delhi, and Nusrat Shah ruled in Firuzabad a few miles away.

In 1398 Amir Timur burst across the plains of Northern India and Delhi fell to him where he executed over one lakh persons. Mahmud Shah the Tughluk Sultan fled the capital and sought refuge in Gujarat. After the withdrawal of Timur, Mahmud Shah returned to Delhi and reoccupied the throne. Mahmud Shah died in 1413. In 1414 Khizr Khan the representative of Amir Timur marched to Delhi and occupied the throne.

Khizr Khan founded what came to be known as the Syed dynasty. Khizr Khan died in 1421 and was succeeded by his son Mubarak

Shah. He was assassinated in 1434 and was succeeded by his nephew Muhammad Shah. Under the ineffectual rule of Muhammad Shah Multan became independent under the Langhas, and Lahore became independent under the Lodhis. Muhammad Shah died in 1444 and was succeeded by Alam Shah. The imperial dominions shrank considerably and a saying got current "Badshahi Shah Alam—From Delhi to Palam". In 1448 Shah Alam voluntarily retired to Badaun. The nobles invited Bahlol Lodhi who marched to Delhi and occupied the throne without any resistance in 1451.

Bahlol founded the Lodhi dynasty. He died in 1489 and was succeeded by his son Sikandar Lodhi. He shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra. Sikandar died in 1517 and was succeeded by his son Ibrahim. Ibrahim alienated the nobles by his policies. They invited Babur the ruler of Kabul. Babur defeated Ibrahim in 1526.

HISTORY (1526– 1858)

ZAHIRUDDIN MUHAMMAD Babur was the founder of the Mughal rule in India. His father Umar Shaikh Mirza a descendant of Amir Timur was the ruler of the principality of Farghana in Transoxiana. Babur succeeded his father in 1494 when he was eleven years old only. Three years later he occupied Samarkand but the Uzbegs deprived him of Farghana. He recovered Farghana but lost Samarkand. He recovered Samarkand in 1500, but in another confrontation with the Uzbegs he lost Samarkand as well as Farghana.

Babur moved southward and succeeded in establishing his rule in Kabul. With the help of the Shah of Persia, Babur captured Samarkand in 1513. The triumph was short-lived, and he was once again driven away from Samarkand.

Having failed to establish his hold in Central Asia, Babur decided to try his luck in India. He descended on India and defeated the Lodhis at the first battle of Panipat in 1526. The Rajputs under Rana Sanga measured swords with the Mughals but were defeated at Khanua in 1527. In Eastern India the Afghans were still powerful. Babur inflicted another defeat on them near Patna. Babur died in 1530.

Babur was succeeded by his son Nasiruddin Hamayun. Hamayun

was more a man of peace than of war, but he was not allowed peace. Mahmud Lodhi a son of Sikandar Lodhi led a revolt in Bihar. Hamayun captured Jaunpur and defeated the Lodhis. The Afghans next rallied under Sher Shah and took a stand at Chunar further east. In the meantime Bahadur Shah the Sultan of Gujarat revolted in the west. Hamayun made a hurried peace with Sher Shah and led his forces to Gujarat. Bahadur Shah was defeated and Gujarat was annexed to the Mughal empire. This provided an opportunity to Sher Shah to consolidate his position in Bihar. When the Mughals turned to the Afghans they found that the Afghans had the upper hand. At the battle of Chaunsa in 1539 Hamayun was defeated by Sher Shah. As a consequence Hamayun fled the country and took refuge with the Safvids in Persia.

After the flight of Hamayun, Sher Shah became the emperor of India. While at the height of power Sher Shah died in 1545, and with his death the Suri empire began to totter to a fall. During the following ten years there were four Suri rulers. The disintegration of the Suri state afforded an opportunity to Hamayun to stage a come back. With the help of the Shah of Persia Hamayun was able to capture Kabul then in the possession of his brother Kamran. The march of the Mughals through the Punjab was a walk over. There was a confrontation between the Mughals and the Afghans at Sirhind. The Suri Army was defeated and Hamayun entered Delhi triumphant. After an exile of fifteen years he was restored to the throne of his father. He did not live to enjoy the fruit of his victory. Within a year of his restoration he was dead.

Hamayun was succeeded by his son Jalaluddin Akbar who was barley thirteen years old. Bairam Khan the seasoned General of Hamayun became the Regent. At the time of the accession of Akbar the Mughal hold on India was precarious, and the Afghans decided to measure swords with the Mughals again. While after his accession Akbar was still in the Punjab, the Afghans under Hemu captured Delhi. The Mughal forces rushed from the Punjab and met the Afghan forces at the historic battlefield of Panipat. Here history repeated itself, and the Mughals won the second battle of Panipat in 1556 as they had won the first battle thirty years earlier.

When Akbar came of age he embarked on a career of conquests. The Rajputs were overpowered. Akbar tried to win the love of the Rajputs by taking the Rajput chieftains in his service, and by

admitting the Rajput princesses to his harem. In 1573 Gujarat which had become independent was reconquered. In 1576 the Afghans of Bengal were overpowered. In Kabul, Mirza Hakim a step brother of Akbar revolted and marched to the Punjab. Akbar defeated him and in turn occupied Kabul. Kashmir was annexed in 1586. Sind was conquered in 1598. Baluchistan was occupied in 1599. Qandhar was wrested from the Persians. In the Deccan Ahmadnagar was annexed in 1600 and Khandesh in 1601.

Akbar founded a new religion 'Din-i-Ilahi' which was an attempt to bring the Hindus and the Muslims into one fold. The exercise was a failure. He introduced administrative reforms. He reorganised the system of land revenue. Akbar died in 1605. He was the real founder of the Mughal power. He converted a small kingdom into a mighty empire. His name has passed into a legend as the embodiment of qualities associated with greatness. However a good deal of what Akbar did brought about the destruction of the political fabric because by weakening the force of Islam he cut at the very roots of his power.

Akbar was succeeded by his son Nuruddin Jahangir. He reversed the religious policies of his father and undertook to uphold the practices of Islam. At the outset of his reign his son Khusro rebelled against him. Khusro was the son of a Rajput mother and was supported by the Hindus and the Sikhs. Khusro was ultimately captured and blinded. There were rebellions in Bengal, Rajputana and the Deccan, but these were suppressed. In 1611 Jahangir married Nur Jahan. She dominated the political scene throughout the rest of the reign of Jahangir. Jahangir died in 1627 and was buried at Lahore. Of all the Mughal emperors Jahangir alone lies buried in Pakistan.

The death of Jahangir led to a struggle for succession out of which Shah Jahan emerged victorious. Shah Jahan carried wars in the Deccan, and annexed Bijapur and Golconda. He suppressed the Portuguese pirates and captured Hugli. He annexed Assam. In 1658 civil war broke among his four sons. Out of this war, Aurangzeb emerged victorious. Shah Jahan was deposed and Aurangzeb became the emperor. Shah Jahan was a great builder. The greatest monument erected by him is the Taj Mahal at Agra, the mausoleum of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.

Aurangzeb was an orthodox Muslim. He abrogated the Ilahi era inaugurated by Akbar and reintroduced the Islamic lunar calendar. He discontinued the court musical entertainments. He reimposed the Jaziya on the Hindus. He carried wars in the Deccan, and subdued the Rajputs and the Marhattas. He died in 1707.

The death of Aurangzeb led to the scramble for power among his three sons. Out of this struggle Muhammad Muazam emerged as the victor and became the emperor under the title of Shah Alam. He did not live long and died in 1712.

On the death of Shah Alam the country was once again rocked by a war of succession. In this war Jahandar Shah triumphed and the other three princes lost their heads. Jahandar Shah was good-for-nothing, and instead of consolidating his position he gave himself to pleasure and debauchery, He was overthrown by his nephew Farrukh Siyar in 1713.

Farrukh Siyar became a puppet in the hands of the Syed brothers Hasan Ali and Hussain Ali who had helped him win the throne. When Farrukh Siyar made an attempt to assert himself, the Syed brothers had him killed in 1719.

The year 1719 was a fateful year when as many as four kings sat on the once mighty Mughal throne. Rafi-ud-Darjat came first as a stop gap measure. A month later his younger brother Rafi-ud-Daula was brought to the throne under the title of Shah Jahan II. A rival section set up Niku Siyar on the throne at Agra. This section was defeated by the Syed brothers and Niku Siyar was put in prison where he died. The Syed brothers' nominee Shah Jahan II died within a few months. Roshan Akhtar a grandson of Shah Alam was next brought to the throne under the title of Muhammad Shah.

Muhammad Shah soon found the yoke of the Syed brothers irksome. He made common cause with the Turanians the party opposed to the Syed brothers. In 1722 one of the Syed brothers Hussain Ali was assassinated. The other brother Hasan Ali declared the deposition of Muhammad Shah while he was away from the capital and placed a puppet prince Ibrahim on the throne. Muhammad Shah surprised the conspirators. Hasan Ali and Ibrahim were killed, and Muhammad Shah entered the capital in triumph.

In 1739 Nadir Shah the Persian invaded India. The Mughals were defeated and Nadir Shah entered Delhi as a victor. Under his orders Delhi was sacked and thousands of people were massacred. After exacting a very heavy tribute Nadir Shah withdrew. After this humiliation very little of vitality was left in the Mughal rule. The western part of the Mughal empire comprising by and large what is now known as Pakistan was annexed to the Persian empire.

Muhammad Shah died in 1748 and was succeeded by his son Ahmad Shah. After the death of Nadir Shah in 1747 the eastern part of his dominions came under the occupation of Ahmad Shah Durrani. The Durrani descended on India and defeated the Mughals in 1751. The Mughal Prime Minister Ghaziuddin sought the help of the Marhattas. Ahmad Shah the Mughal emperor did not favour this alliance. This cost him his crown and he was deposed in 1754.

Ghaziuddin placed a Mughal prince Azizuddin on the throne who took over the title of Alamgir II. Due to the unwise policies of Ghaziuddin the Marhattas and the Sikhs grew in power and came to spearhead the movement for the renaissance of Hinduism. The Muslim nobles invited Ahmad Shah Durrani from across the border. The Mughal emperor favoured the invasion. Thereupon Ghaziuddin had Alamgir II murdered in 1760.

On the death of Alamgir II, Ali Gohar the heir-apparent fled from Delhi and sought refuge in Oudh. Ghaziuddin placed another Mughal prince on the throne as a stop gap arrangement who assumed the title of Shah Jahan III. After a few months Ali Gohar was recognised as the emperor and in his absence his son Jawan Bakht was authorised to act for him. Ahmad Shah Durrani descended on India and smashed the Marhattas at the third battle of Panipat in 1761.

Ahmad Shah Durrani did not stay in India. The Mughals had grown too weak to assert their supremacy. By a curious freak of history the battle of Panipat in spite of the apparent victory of the Muslims led to the ultimate disintegration of the Muslim empire by paving the way for the rise of the British in Bengal and the rise of the Sikhs in the Punjab.

In 1771 Ali Gohar came to Delhi and assumed the title of Shah Alam II. He tried to assert himself by leading campaigns against

the Muslim chiefs of Rohilkund. This worked to the advantage of the Marhattas, and in spite of the defeat suffered by them at the battle of Panipat they were able to make the grade within 12 years and began to knock at the very gates of Delhi. In 1784 Shah Alam II was forced to invite Sindhia the leader of the Marhattas to take over the charge of the executive government. That was a fateful decision which marked the beginning of the end ot the Mughals. Sindhia accepted the offer and became the Vicegerent and the Commander in chief of the Mughals. The Mughal emperor in due course became a virtual prisoner of the Marhattas.

In the east the British continued to gain in power. With the turn of the century the British found themselves powerful enough to challenge the Marhattas. In 1803 the British defeated the Marhattas and occupied Delhi. The Mughal emperor was forced to appoint the British as Vicegerent in succession to the Marhattas.

Shah Alam died in 1806 and was succeeded by his son Akbar II. In the early years the British tried to keep up appearances and kept up the impression that the supreme authority vested in the Mughal emperor and that they were his agents only. As the British grew more powerful they made the Mughal emperor understand that he was their pensioner only. The Mughal emperor was reduced to the humiliating position of submitting a memorial to the British government in England for an increase in pension. To add insult to injury the petition was ignored.

Akbar Shah died in 1837 and was succeeded by his son Bahadur Shah Zafar. The British East India Company progressively tightened their strangling hold on the Mughal empire and step by step curtailed the powers and privileges of the emperor. In 1856 when the heir-apparent died the British declared that they would recognise the claims of the next heir only on the condition that he would be a prince and not a king.

In 1857 there was a mutiny in the British army at Meerut. The mutineers marched to Delhi and occupied it after defeating the British forces. The mutineers forced the Mughal emperor to lead the liberation movement. The conflagration spread throughout the length and breadth of the country, and it appeared as if the Indians were going to drive away the British from the Indian soil. The struggle was miscarried, and the national cause was betrayed. The

Sikhs openly sided with the British. There were traitors among the Muslims who were won over by the British. Many Hindus withdrew from the struggle and threw the entire blame on the Muslims. As a result the tide turned, and the British were successful in recapturing Delhi. Bahadur Shah Zafar was imprisoned, put on trial and then exiled to Rangoon. The Mughal princes were hunted and butchered. The houses of the Muslims were pillaged and plundered, and the Muslims were killed in thousands.

In 1858 the British government took over direct responsibility for the administration of India. That was the end of the Mughal rule. That was also the end of the Muslim rule in India which had in some form or the other lasted for over a thousand years.

HISTORY (1858—1947)

THE PERIOD immediately following the so-called mutiny of 1857 was very dark for the Muslims. The British blamed the Muslims for the mutiny. They favoured the Hindus and regarded the Muslims as their arch enemy. The policies followed by the British deliberately aimed at the crushing of the Muslims in all fields, political, social, and economic.

A generation after the mutiny the Muslims were thoroughly suppressed and the Hindus on account of their wealth and education began to assert themselves. The British accordingly modified their policy, and turned their attention to the Muslims with a view to building them as a counterpoise to the Hindus.

The Muslim stage during the period was dominated by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, and he wanted the Muslims to be scrupulously loyal to the British and to concentrate on their educational development. When the Hindus founded the Indian National Congress he exhorted the Muslims to remain aloof from the organisation and avoid politics. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century the Muslims followed the policy of loyalty to the British and no-politics.

Sir Syed Ahmad died in 1898, and with the turn of the century in view of the impending constitutional reforms, the Muslims felt that a stage had reached when they would have to take to politics. They accordingly decided to have a separate political platform of their own. The Muslim League was accordingly founded in 1906.

The Muslims raised the demand for separate electorate for the election of their representatives. The demand was accepted by the British. The Muslims were also favoured when the province of Bengal was divided into two provinces, and the province of East Bengal with Muslim majority was created. The Hindus agitated against the partition, but the British assured the Muslims that the partition would not be reversed.

At the Delhi Durbar of 1911 the British rescinded their decision of the partition of Bengal. This came as a great shock to the Muslims who came to realise that much reliance could not be placed on the promises of the British. In the first world war the British fought against Turkey, but the sympathies of the Indian Muslims were with Turkey, and they launched the Khilafat movement in favour of Turkey. That estranged the Muslims from the British, and in desperation they turned to the Hindus.

By Lucknow Pact 1916 the Hindus agreed to separate electorate for the Muslims. They also agreed to give weightage to the Muslims in the provinces where they were in a minority. The Muslims participated in the civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi and for some time there were moving scenes of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mahatma Gandhi suddenly suspended the civil disobedience movement in 1922. The Muslim cause was betrayed by the Hindus, and the country fell a prey to Hindu-Muslim riots. In their report on the proposed constitution for India, the Nehru Committee went back on the Lucknow Pact and insisted on joint electorate and no weightage. National leaders like Muhammad Ali Jinnah were inclined to accept joint electorate provided a few safeguards were allowed for the Muslims. The Congress ruthlessly turned down all compromise proposals. That was the parting of ways between the Hindus and the Muslims.

In 1930 Allama Iqbal in his address at the Állahabad session of the Muslim League advocated a separate state for the Muslims. The Government of India Act 1935 came into force with effect from 1st April 1937. In the elections the Congress captured most of the seats, and they formed governments in all provinces where the non-Muslims were in a majority. The Muslim League did not fare well

in the elections, and could not win power even in the Muslim majority provinces.

In the non-Muslim provinces the Hindus formed governments without the support of the Muslims. In the Muslim provinces, the Muslims however formed ministries on non-communal lines with the support of the non-Muslims. In the non-Muslim provinces the Hindu governments followed the policies of Ram Raj, and in the name of nationalism every possible effort was made to crush the Muslims socially, culturally as well as politically. That made the Muslims realise that in a Hindu-dominated India there could be no political future for the Muslims. In 1940 the Muslims accordingly passed a resolution demanding a separate homeland for the Muslims.

In 1942 the British government deputed Sir Stafford Cripps to India to work out constitutional proposals. The proposals worked out by him were rejected both by the Congress and the Muslim League.

In August 1942 the Congress passed a resolution asking the British to quit, and launched a non-cooperation movement. The Muslim League remained aloof from the movement.

In 1944 there were talks between the Congress and the League on the basis of Rajgopalcharia formula which envisaged that after independence had been won, it would be open to the Muslim majority areas to separate. The talks failed as the Muslim League insisted that the process of independence and separation should be simultaneous.

After the second world war Lord Wavell, the then Viceroy, held a Conference at Simla to consider the induction of a national government at central level. The Conference failed as the League insisted that all the Muslims on the government should be nominated by it and this was not accepted by the Congress. Elections were held in the winter of 1945 and almost all the Muslim seats were captured by the League. In spite of that due to Hindu conspiracies all attempts on the part of the Muslims to form governments on their own account failed.

In 1946 a cabinet mission came to India. Their proposals envisaged the formation of groups, with the option for the groups of Muslim majority areas to separate after ten years if they so desired.

The proposals were accepted by the Congress and the League with some reservations. The Congress however turned a somersault, and began to read in the proposals what was not there. That made the League withdraw its acceptance of the Cabinet mission proposals.

On the withdrawal of the League the Congress hastened to accept ministerial offices at the central level. On this the Muslim League resorted to direct action, and Hindu-Muslim riots broke out in the country. The Viceroy appealed to the Muslim League to cooperate, and thereupon the Muslim League joined the government.

Within the government there were acute differences between the Congress and the League. Hindu-Muslim riots continued with unabated fury. Things came to an impasse, and ultimately the Congress agreed that the Muslims might have Pakistan, but it was laid down that if the country was to be partitioned, the Muslim majority provinces should in turn also be partitioned. The Muslims had to agree to this course, and ultimately under the Government of India Independence Act, 1947, two dominions of Pakistan and India were created, and Pakistan came into existence on 14th August 1947.

HISTORY (1947—74)

PAKISTAN FLOWERED into existence on the 14th of August 1947. Quaid-i-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Founder of the State became the Governor General and Liaquat Ali Khan the Premier. Pakistan started from scratch and it had to struggle against heavy odds. Radcliffe boundary award came as a great betrayal. The massacres of the Muslims in India was the worst genocide in history. The problem of refugees was nerve racking. Junagadh and Manavadar had acceded to Pakistan but India reversed the decision by military occupation. In the Muslim State of Jammu & Kashmir things were miscarried to the disadvantage of Pakistan and the Maharaja acceded the state to India. Canals flowing into Pakistan had their headworks in India, and India withheld their water to starve Pakistan. India withheld the money that had to be transferred to Pakistan as a result of partition. India also withheld the Pakistans' share of defence equipments. Things for Pakistan in the early years were very dark, and they became darker still when Quaid-i-Azam died on 11th September 1948.

On the death of Quaid-i-Azam, Khwaja Nazimuddin became the Governor General and Liaquat Ali Khan continued to be the Premier. In 1949 the Objective Resolution was passed laying down the guidelines for an Islamic Constitution. A Committee was appointed to report on the basic principles of the Constitution. The report of the Committee evoked considerable controversy, and as a consequence the work of constitution making slowed down. In the Kashmir State there was a confrontation between the Indian and Pakistan forces, and a cease-fire was brought about with effect from the 1st January 1949. As a consequence of the Kashmir breakdown there was a conspiracy in the army to overthrow the Government. The persons concerned were tried and convicted in what came to be known as the Rawalpindi Conspiracy case. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in October 1951.

Khwaja Nazimuddin stepped down from the office of the Governor General to become the Premier, and Malik Ghulam Muhammad became the Governor General. Khwaja Nazimuddin did not follow any dynamic policy, and disintegration soon set in, in various fields. There were riots in East Pakistan on the language issue. In the provincial elections in East Pakistan, the Muslim League was wiped out. Food position in the country became very grave. In the Punjab religious feelings were inflamed and there were disturbances on the issues of Ahmadis v. Ahrars. Khwaja Nazimuddin dismissed the Daultana ministry in the Punjab. In turn, Ghulam Muhammad dismissed the ministry of Nazimuddin.

Muhammad Ali Bogra, the then Ambassador to the United States of America was called home and commissioned to form the next Government. Under Bogra the foreign policy of Pakistan came to be USA oriented. Pakistan joined the SEATO in 1954 and the CENTO in 1955. This annoyed the Socialist countries and even some of the Islamic States notably UAR were critical. Within the country, the Constituent Assembly became a hot bed of intrigues. The Bengal contingent in the Assembly with the aid of some members from Sind amended the Constitution curbing the powers of the Governor General. The Governor General retaliated by dissolving the Constituent Assembly in October 1954.

Tamizuddin the Speaker of the outgoing Constituent Assembly challenged the order of the Governor General in the Sind High

Court. The Sind High Court gave their decision in favour of Tamizuddin, but the Federal Court reversed the decision of the Sind High Court on a technical point.

After the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, Muhammad Ali Bogra formed the new government. Under a directive of the Frderal Court, the Government took steps to set up another Constituent Assembly. The elections were held on an indirect basis. The Muslim League commanded 25 seats in a house of eighty and was the largest party. The Muslim League members of the Assembly elected Ch. Muhammad Ali, Finance Minister as their leader. Muhammad Ali Bogra went back to the ambassadorial assignment, and Ch. Muhammad Ali became the Prime Minister in August 1955.

Ch. Muhammad Ali took steps to integrate the various provinces and States in West Pakistan into One Unit which came into force with effect from 14th October 1955. The health of Malik Ghulam Muhammad gave way, and Iskander Mirza became the Governor General. Ch. Muhammad Ali accelerated the process of constitution-making, ard the new Constitution came into force with effect from 23rd March 1956. Dr. Khan Sahib was installed as the Chief Minister of West Pakistan. The Muslim League had majority in the West Pakistan Assembly. The Muslim League members were agreeable to elect Dr. Khan Sahib as their leader, but he refused to join the League. Instead he founded a party of his own—the Republicans. Iskander Mirza and Muhammad Ali supported the Republicans. The position soon became incongruous for Muhammad Ali who was the leader of the Muslim League party. He resigned his office in September 1956.

The Prime Ministership was next offered to Hasan Shahid Suhrawardy who led the Republican Awami-League coalition. In West Pakistan the position of the Republicans became precarious and in order to save themselves by winning the cooperation of some dissident groups they passed a resolution in the provincial assembly recommending the dissolution of one unit. Suhrawardy came out openly in the defence of one unit. The Republicans withdrew their support and Suhrawardy had to resign in October 1957.

Iskander Mirza next called I. I. Chundrigar the leader of the Muslim League to form the government in collaboration with the Republicans. A crisis soon developed on the electorate issue. The

Muslim League stood for separate electorate, while the Republicans favoured joint electorate. The Republicans ultimately withdrew their support thus leading to the fall of Suhrawardy in December 1957.

The next government was formed by Feroz Khan Noon, the leader of the Republicans. During the Noon regime, things further deteriorated. There were disturbances in East Pakistan and the Deputy Speaker was done to death in the Assembly. The Noon ministry disappeared when Martial Law was clamped on the country on 6th October 1958.

Under Martial Law, Iskander Mirza continued as the Governor General, and Muhammad Ayub Khan became the Chief Martial Law Administrator. It was soon found that Iskander Mirza and Ayub Khan could not pull on together. Iskander Mirza was forced to resign and go out of the country. Ayub Khan became the President and Chief Martial Law Administrator on 26th October 1958.

Ayub Khan introduced his system of basic democracy in October 1959. Elections to basic democracies were held in December 1959, and they assumed office in January 1960. In February 1960 the basic democrats in a referendum passed a vote of confidence in Ayub Khan, and gave him the mandate to frame the Constitution. The new Constitution was enforced with effect from 23rd March 1962. Elections to National and Provincial Assemblies were held through basic democracies. The National Assembly met in June 1962, when the Martial Law was lifted.

The Political Parties Act was passed in 1962 under which the formation of political parties was allowed. Ayub Khan became the President of a party which came to be known as the Convention League.

The Electoral College Act was passed in 1964 whereunder an electoral College comprising 80,000 electors, 40,000 from each wing was set up. This electoral college was charged with the responsibility of electing the President, and the members of legislatures. After such elections, the electoral college was vested with the functions of local government as basic democracies.

Elections to the Electoral College were held in November 1964. Thereafter began the presidential campaign. There was a tough

fight between Ayub Khan and *Mohtrimah* Fatimah Jinnah. Although Ayub Khan won the election it became evident that there were many persons in Pakistan who did not agree with his policies.

In September 1965 there was a war with India. Ayub Khan emerged out of the war as a national hero. The representatives of India and Pakistan were invited by Russia to joint parleys at Tashkent. In the Tashkent declaration there was no mention of Kashmir, and as such the declaration was not favoured in Pakistan. Ayub's government as a consequence began to lose the confidence of the people.

Thereafter Ayub Khan began to steadily lose his grip on the political power. A movement was launched by the people for the restoration of democracy. Ayub Khan summoned a round table conference, and agreed to restore democracy. The civil liberties were restored, and the Defence of Pakistan Rules were abrogated. This, however, did not ease the situation and the unrest deepened. Under public pressure the Convention League disintegrated, and ultimately Ayub Khan had no option but to quit. He resigned in March 1969, and handed over the administration to Martial Law.

Yahya Khan, the Commander in Chief of the Pakistan army assumed the office of the President and Chief Martial Law Administrator. With effect from 1st July 1970, One Unit was dissolved and four provinces of the NWFP, the Punjab, Sind, and Baluchistan were created. Bahawalpur was merged with the Punjab, and Karachi with Sind.

Elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies were held in December 1970. The Awami League captured most of the seats in East Pakistan and the People's Party was returned as the majority party in West Pakistan. The Awami League won the elections on the basis of Six Points which advocated greater provincial autonomy. As the Awami League gained power, the top leaders of the party entered into a conspiracy to establish Bangla Desh after secession from Pakistan. All negotiation with the Awami League came to naught, and ultimately the Awami League was banned as a political party and Sh. Mujib-ur-Rahman was arrested. The Awami Leaguers crossed over to India in large numbers. The position was exploited by India, and it demanded that Pakistan should arrive at a political settlement with the elected representatives of the people of East Pakistan. This demand was endorsed by some other foreign powers

as well. The government of Yahya Khan took the stand that it could not enter into negotiations with traitors, and that this being an internal issue of Pakistan no other power had the right to interfere or offer advice. The situation steadily deteriorated until it culminated in the Indo-Pakistan war towards the fall of 1971. Something went wrong with the Pakistan war machine, and the Pakistan forces in East Pakistan were forced to surrender. Yahya Khan declared that though the battle in East Pakistan had been lost, the battle on the western front would continue. On the next day of this announcement Yahya Khan surprisingly enough agreed to a cease-fire on the western front as well. This came as a great shock to the people of Pakistan, and they rose to demand the deposition of Yahya Khan.

In view of public pressure Yahya Khan resigned in December 1971 and handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Once again Pakistan had to begin from scratch. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto undertook a renaissance journey to all Muslim countries and the countries in Africa, and strengthened Pakistan's relations with the Third World. He paid visits to Moscow, Peking and New York, and won the support of all the three super-powers. He paid a visit to India, and under the Simla Agreement over 5000 miles of Pakistan territory then under Indian occupation was vacated. Under the Delhi Agreement, Pakistan succeeded in securing the return of all the prisoners of war. A new Constitution was framed and enforced with effect from 14th August 1973 when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became the Prime Minister, and Ch. Fazal Elahi became the President. A Muslim Summit Conference was held at Lahore in February 1974 which was attended by the Heads of all Muslim States. The Conference brought Pakistan much closer to the Muslim World. On this occasion through the mediation of other Muslim powers, Pakistan recognised Bangla Desh and Sh. Mujib-ur-Rahman attended the Summit at Lahore. Bhutto's Government have introduced series of reforms in all fields—economic, social, and fiscal. Heavy industries, banking, life insurance business, vegetable ghee industry have been nationalised. Land reforms, labour reforms, administrative reforms, and a number of other reforms have initiated the process of the introduction of a new order. In 1971 the economy of the country stood shattered. The corner has since been turned, and the gross national product and other economic indices are now showing an upward trend.

HOUSING

IN THE rural areas the problem of housing is that of quality. In urban areas the problem is quantitive in character. The population of urban areas has grown at a very high rate resulting in housing shortage.

The demand for housing in urban areas is estimated at 1,60,000 units per year. Against this demand the number of new houses actually constructed per year is about 40,000 only. The shortage in housing is therefore increasing progressively.

In 1961 the shortage of housing was estimated at 6 lakh units. The shortage has now risen to 15 lakh units. The problem of housing in urban areas has assumed serious dimensions.

The factors which have contributed to acute housing situation in the country are:

(1) the lag between the housing construction and the population growth;

(2) rise in the price of land;

(3) rise in the cost of building materials;

(4) lack of proper institutional arrangements to deal with housing;

(5) lack of integration between economic, social and physical development programme.

In the annual development plan 1973-74 the following housing policy has been laid down:

(1) All efforts and resources available with Government for housing to be devoted to the development of residential plots for low income groups;

(2) House ownership among low income families to be encouraged;

(3) Slum improvement rather than slum clearance to be initiated as a programme;

(4) Resources of House Building Finance Corporation to be increased;

(5) Effective institutional arrangements to be made at all levels.

In major cities Improvement Trusts have been set up which are responsible for housing. In Karachi there is an authority known as Karachi Development Authority. For various reasons these bodies have not been able to deliver goods. Government have set up a House Building Finance Corporation which advances loans for the construction of houses. The activities of the Corporation are confined to major urban areas only.

IDEOLOGY

PAKISTAN WAS founded on the basis of Islam. Islam is accordingly the ideology of the State. This does not make Pakistan a theocratic State. Quaid-i-Azam declared in unequivocal terms: "Make no mistake. Pakistan is not a theocracy or anything like it. Islam demands from us the tolerance of other creeds".

According to the ideology of Pakistan, sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone. This is enshrined in the preamble to the Constitution of Pakistan. In the context of such ideology the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within the limits prescribed by Allah is a sacred trust. This provision has been made in the preamble of the Constitution.

In the light of this ideology, Pakistan seeks to establish a political order wherein the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people; an order wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed.

The ideology expects the Muslims to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah.

Under the Pakistan ideology the rights of the minorities are protected. The minorities are free to profess and practise their religions and develop their culture.

The rights that flow from the ideology of Pakistan include all fundamental rights, social justice, and economic opportunity for all. Islam rejects capitalism and communism as two extreme viewpoints. The economic system of Islam is based on the principles of moderation, and the maintenance of correct balance between capital and

labour. Islam acknowledges the right of private ownership subject to the proviso that an individual cannot accumulate so much wealth which becomes a cause of exploitation for the others.

Under totalitarianism there is little liberty. Under democracy liberty may degenerate into licence. Islam strikes the mean and allows liberty only to the extent that it does not degenerate into licence. Fraternity under democracy is nationalistic; under Islam it is universal.

According to the ideology of Pakistan the fundamental principles of the polity are: (1) Sovereignty of Allah; (2) Supremacy of the Shariah; (3) Finality of Prophet-hood; (4) Vicegerency of Man; and (5) Solidarity of Society.

INDO-PAKISTAN WAR, 1965

IN AUGUST 1965 there was an armed uprising in the Indian-held Kashmir. The freedom fighters cut off the main road of Jammu and Kashmir, and captured the arms and foodstuffs of the Indian army. The freedom fighters wiped out a battalion of the Indian army near Baramula. The Mujahids of Azad Kashmir also rose to help their brethren in Occupied Kashmir. The Indian Government got panicky, and on 23rd August 1965 the Indian army shelled a Pakistani village Awan Sharif in Gujrat district. This made the Pakistan army go to the help of the forces of Azad Kashmir. In five days time the Pakistani forces went some 18 miles deep into the territory of Occupied Kashmir, and captured Chamb, Dev, Sukhnala and Jaurian.

On the 6th September without any declaration of war, the Indian forces crossed the international boundary and launched a three pronged attack on Lahore. In the first rush the Indian army came upto Jallo Mor. Their aim was to cross the BRB Canal by the bridge and enter Lahore. The brave army of Pakistan stood as a wall of steel between the enemy and the city of Lahore. The enemy made frantic efforts to advance, but every time they had to fall back after heavy losses. The battle for the Batapur bridge on the BRB Canal was a momentous battle. The Pakistani army had the bridge blown over on the night of the 6/7th September and that held up the advance of the Indian army.

The Indians next launched an attack on the northern sector to capture Shahdara, and thereby cut off Lahore. The attack was repulsed by the Pakistan army. In the south the Indians attacked Hudiara and Burki. The advance of the enemy was held up heroically for three days in this sector, and the great hero Major Aziz Bhatti gave his life fighting for the defence of Pakistan.

On the 9th September the Pakistan army made a counter attack on the Lahore front. Dograi Kalan was recaptured, and at Bhasin the Indian General Narinjan Parshad fled away leaving his jeep and some secret documents. The Indian army shelled Kasur, and in the counter offensive the Pakistani forces carried the war deep into the territory of India, and the important city of Khem Karan was captured by the Pakistan forces.

Being unable to make any headway on the Lahore front the Indians launched an attack on the Sialkot front on the 8th September. They were able to penetrate into the Pakistan territory for some distance and they shelled the city of Sialkot. At Chawinda in Sialkot district one of the greatest tank battles of modern times was fought which ended in favour of Pakistan. The enemy made repeated attempts to break through, but all such attempts were foiled by the Pakistan army.

The Indians opened another front in the Rajisthan sector facing Hyderabad Sind. The enemy was routed at this front at the very outset. On the 11th September the important railway station of Munaboa in India was captured by Pakistan. On 13th September, Panchila another important railway station fifteen miles further was captured.

The war lasted for seventeen days, and then there was cease-fire. The Pakistan Air Force bombed the military positions in India, and wrought great havoc. The Pakistan navy attacked with success some of the naval positions in India. The Pakistan forces fought with courage, determination, devotion and dedication. In the momentum of their first advance the enemy succeeded in covering some distance in Pakistan but in the counter offensive Pakistan forces went many miles deep into the Indian territory. The Indians lost very heavily in men as well as in materials. At the time of cease fire the area of Indian territory under Pakistan occupation exceeded the area of Pakistan's territory under Indian occupation.

In the war of 1965 there was one Pakistani soldier against five Indian soldiers. The Indians counted on their superiority of numbers and resources, and they were confident that they would be able to break up Pakistan within no time. This, they failed to do. On the other hand war was carried to the Indian soil, and the Indians lost heavily. The war proved that the Pakistan army was superior in every way to the Indian army. The foreign military experts paid rich tributes to the Pakistan army and such tributes were richly deserved.

INDUSTRIES

COTTON TEXTILE industry is the principal manufacturing industry of Pakistan employing 1½ lakh persons, more than one-third of all those employed in large scale industries. It makes the largest contribution to the gross national product. There are 113 cotton mills in the country with an installed capacity of 26 lakh spindles, and 30,000 looms. About 80 crore pounds of cotton is consumed in these mills. The total yarn produced is about 67 crore pounds, and the total cloth produced is about 80 crore yards. The main cotton mills are located at Karachi, Hyderabad, Tando Adam, Tando Yusuf, Tando Muhammad Khan; Khairpur; Bahawalpur; Multan; Okara; Bhakkar; Liaqatabad; Okara; Lahore; Lyallpur; Jhelum, Haripur; Charsadda; Nowshera; Peshawar.

Pakistan produces about 3 crore pounds of wool annually. There are woollen mills at Harnai; Bannu; Lawrencepur; Multan; and Karachi. These produce good tweeds, serges, and blankets. The industry provides the bulk of the requirements for warm clothings in the country.

There are silk mills at Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Multan, Lahore, Kala Shah Kaku, Gujranwala and Lyallpur. The silk mills produce over 2 crore yards of silk cloth.

There are sugar mills at Mardan, Charsadda, Takht Bai, Bannu, Jauharabad, Leiah, Rahwali, Lyallpur, Khanpur, Sahiwal, Bahawalnagar, Mirpur Khas, and Badin. The production of sugar is about 4 lakh tons.

Flour mills are widespread in the country. The principal centers are Karachi, Lahore, Okara, Lyallpur, and Sukkur. There are rice

mills in the districts of Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Dadu, and Larkana.

The chief centres of tanning industry are Gujranwala, Sukkur, Khairpur, Sibi and Hyderabad. The shoe industry is scattered all over the country on cottage scale basis. The mechanised units are centred at Karachi, Hyderabad, and Lahore. The Bata Shoe Company at Batapur is one of the largest shoe companies in the world.

There is a paperboard mill at Nowshera. There is a strawboard mill at Rahwali. There is a paper mill at Charsadda, another at Mandiali in Sheikhupura district. An RCD security paper mill has been established at Karachi.

There are cement factories at Karachi, Hyderabad, Rohri, Daudkhel, Gharibwal, Hattar, Wah and Sang Jani. The annual production is about 30 lakh tons.

There are fertiliser factories at Daudkhel, Jaranwala, Lyallpur, Multan, Dharaki and Karachi.

Centres of chemical industry are at Daudkhel; Nowshera and Kala Shah Kaku. There are pharmaceutical factories at Nowshera, Lahore, and Karachi.

The glass industry is centred at Hyderabad, Lahore, Ghakkar and Jhelum.

Twenty industrial units manufacture cycle rubber tyres, and the production is about 7 crore tyres per year.

Two units produce boot polish, the annual production being 50 crore grams.

Sixteen units manufacture cigarettes, and the annual production is 2500 crore cigarettes.

About one hundred units produce electric fans. The annual production is about 3 lakh fans.

There are five factories which manufacture cycles, and the number produced per year is about 1½ lakh.

There are nine units for the manufacture of sewing machines, and the production is about 1 lakh machines.

There are 3 units which manufacture matches. The annual production is 12 lakh gross boxes.

There are five units which manufacture safety razor blades. The annual production is about 25 crore blades.

There are seventeen units that manufacture beverages. The production is 1.2 crore dozen bottles.

Two dozen units manufacture vegetable ghee and the annual production is 1½ lakh tons.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

AT THE time of independence Pakistan had virtually no industrial base. At the time of independence there were 921 factories in undivided India employing 1,137,150 persons. Out of these Pakistan's share in both the wings was 34 factories employing 26,400 persons. Pakistan inherited 20 per cent of the population of undivided India but the share of industries was less than 4%.

The first Industrial policy was issued in 1948. It laid stress on the promotion of industries using indigenous materials. Arms and ammunition factories and plants and facilities for the production of hydel power, atomic energy, railway wagons, telephones were to be owned and operated by the State. In the case of other industries there was to be free scope for private enterprise. Government accepted the responsibility for guiding industrial growth and creating conditions and facilities conducive to the growth of manufacturing enterprises.

In the following years Government adopted several measures to foster industrial growth. In 1950 the Tariff Commission was set up to recommend protection for nascent home industries. In 1952 Government established the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. The PIDC was set up to promote those industries of national importance which were not sponsored by private enterprise because of large investments required. The same year the Central Directorate of Cottage and Small Industries was set up to promote small industries. The Government's powers of import control were used increasingly in support of the development of industries. The Open General Licence was withdrawn in 1952, and with a view to boosting up industrial development Government began to reduce the

import of consumer goods. Government favoured the import of capital equipment and raw materials to foster home production.

The Six Year Development Plan adopted in 1950 made the first attempt at industrial development. During the plan period there was spectacular growth in industrial production in various fields.

During the first plan period 1955-60 the investment target was achieved to the extent of 90 per cent, but the scale of physical achievement fell short of the goals owing to a rise in costs and delays in the completion of projects. The private sector followed a policy of caution and avoided heavy financial commitments. The deficiency was supplied by the PIDC which adopted a bold policy in sponsoring essential industries. It established shipyards, cement factories, chemical plants, and jute, paper and woollen mills.

The second plan period 1960-65 witnessed a rapid industrial growth and diversification as well as consolidation of industries. There was a substantial increase in the production of a variety of consumer goods, and some manufactured products became available for export. During this period the total increase in the industrial output exceeded the plan target by 60 per cent.

In the third plan period 1965-70 the allocation for industrial development was Rs. 351 crore in the public sector and Rs. 925 crore in the private sector. Due to disturbed political, social and economic conditions in the country industrial development received a set back, and the industrial growth rate declined.

In 1969-70 the number of industrial units in Pakistan (western wing only) was 3289 with total assets of Rs. 3800 crore. These units produced goods worth Rs. 913 crore, and provided employment to over 4 lakh persons.

The process of industrial development in Pakistan led to the rise of a capitalist class that enjoyed Government patronage like tariff protection, fiscal benefits, foreign exchange facilities and that led to the concentration of wealth in a few hands. Distributive justice was denied to the various segments of society.

On assuming poor in 1971 the PPP Government laid down the following objectives for the industrial policy:

(1) Mixed economy—the existence of private sector side by side with the nationalised sector;

(2) Broadbasing the benefits of economic development and industrialisation;
(3) Equitable distribution of wealth and economic power;
(4) Utilisation of national economic resources for the maximum advantage of the common man;
(5) Making the controllers of the means of production accountable to the people;
(6) Safeguarding the interests of small investors.

In pursuance of these objectives, under the Economic Reforms Order 1972 in January 1972 Government took over the management control of 31 industrial units in 10 categories of basic industries. These industries were selected on the criteria that they bear upon the life of every citizen and form the base without which no industrial development in the real sense can take place.

These industries included: iron and steel industries; basic metal industries; heavy engineering industries; heavy electrical industries; assembly and manufacture of motor vehicles; tractor plants; heavy and basic chemicals; petrochemical industries; cement industries; public utilities like electric generation, gas and oil refineries.

Under the Companies (Managing Agency and Election of Directors) Order 1972 the managing agency system was abolished. All companies have been required to appoint chief executives and no person can act as the chief executive of more than one company.

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS

THE PAKISTAN Industrial Development Corporation was set up in 1950. The Corporation was entrusted with the responsibility of promoting industries which required heavy initial capital investment, took a long gestation period, and involved complicated processes requiring high skill. The Corporation was required to establish such industries in which the private sector did not show interest or which were of vital importance from security and economic point of view.

Under the Constitution of 1962, industries became a provincial subject, and the PIDC was split up into two Corporations, one for East Pakistan and the other for West Pakistan. For the western

wing the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation came into existence on 1st July 1962. On the dissolution of One-Unit, the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corpration came under the control of the Central Government.

As a consequence of the enforcement of the Economic Reforms and the nationalisation of a number of industries the West Pakistan Industries Development Corporation has been split up into a number of Corporations. After its split up the WPIDC is acting as a holding company for sugar mills, textile mills, and other enterprises doing exploratory work.

The State Heavy Engineering and Machine Tools Corporation has been set up to manufacture capital goods and to concentrate on creating potential for meeting future requirements of capital goods and machinery within the country.

The State Cement Corporation of Pakistan had been set up to concentrate on the manufacture of cement.

The State Electrical Corporation of Pakistan has been set up to look after heavy electric industries including Heavy Electrical Complex at Taxila.

The Pakistan Automobile Corporation is concerned with co-ordinating the manufacture of cars, tractors, refrigerators and room air conditioners and the import of commercial vehicles. It is also involved in the new commercial sector of gear box forging and axles.

The Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation has been created for setting up the steel mill at Pipri, Karachi.

The State Petroleum, Refining and Petrochemical Corporation is concerned with providing technical services in the hydro-carbon sector, and manufacture of lubricating oil.

The National Fertiliser Corporation has taken over control of all the fertiliser projects of the WPIDC.

The Federal Light Engineering Corporation is concerned with the development of all light engineering works in the public sector.

The Federal Chemical and Ceramic Corporation is concerned with the development of chemical and ceramic industries, and the setting up of the Ceramics Complex at Nowshera.

The Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC) assists the industries in their establishment, expansion, and modernisation. It may grant medium and long term loans or may participate in the share capital of industrial concerns. It may sponsor and underwrite any issue or help in the conversion of shares and securities.

The Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan established in 1961 provides financial assistance to the private sector on long term basis in the case of large and medium scale industries. The bank also deals in foreign exchange credit on behalf of the Government and is allowed to negotiate directly with various international agencies for long term credit.

In order to finance industries in the public sector the National Development Finance Corporation has been set up to mobilise private savings for investment in industries in the public sector,

The People's Finance Corporation has been set up to make credit available to the people for small enterprises.

The Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan (IACP) provides pre-investment advisory services to industries.

The Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is concerned with the development of new processes which are thereafter leased to industrialists for exploitation.

The Central Testing Laboratories are concerned with the scientific assessment of industrial raw materials, finished products and exportable commodities.

The Pakistan Standard Institution prescribes national standards and exercises quality control over various commodities particularly to win the confidence of foreign buyers.

The Patents and Designs Office grants patents for new inventions and registers new industrial designs.

The Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre advises industry on the improvement of production methods, the introduction of controls, procedures and techniques for reducing ineffectiveness and wastage of materials.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

EXCAVATIONS IN the Indus Valley have revealed that before the advent of the Aryans there were flourishing cities in the valley. This civilisation spread from the Himalayan foothills to the Arabian sea. Over 100 sites belonging to this civilisation have so far been uncovered. Of these Mohenjo Daro in Sind, and Harappa in the Punjab are the two major cities. The Indus valley civilisation was contemporary with the Sumerian civilisation. The cities of the Indus valley civilisation were built on a rigid scheme of town planning. They were divided into two parts—the upper and the lower.

Mohenjo Daro which is more elaborate in planning is dominated by the massively fortified upper city—the citadel. The lower city was also well planned. It had wide, straight streets dividing the town into oblong blocks, each 400 yards in length and 300 yards in breadth. The city had an elaborate system of drains. Among important finds are a dancing girl figurine, a stone bust of a bearded priest, the priest king, hundreds of terra cotta figurines and a large number of exquisite steatite seals bearing pictographic inscription. These figurines suggest the worship of a mother goddess. No temple has, however, been discovered so far. A large number of well-graded weights of different sizes have been recovered. The utensils of copper and bronze have been found. Iron was not then known. The pottery discovered consists of a variety of jars of different shapes and sizes, plain as well as painted in black on red ground, and tiny receptacles for holding cosmetics. Some skeletons have been found, and these show that the people were of various ethnic groups—Mediterranean, Austroloid, and Mangoloid. They were of medium height with olive complexion, long head and face and black hair. The women wore skirt and jewellery consisting of necklaces, girdles, armlets, nose studs, and ear-rings. They dressed their hair in fan shaped coiffures. The people lived primarily by agriculture. There are indications that there were links by land and sea with ancient Iran and Mesopotamia. Sir John Wheeler has expressed the view that the Indus valley civilisation was destroyed by the Aryans. In 1965 an American Archaeological Mission visited Pakistan, and their view is that the civilisation came to end due to natural causes. There are museums at Mohenjo Daro and Harappa.

At Chunhudaro in Nawabshah district there are three mounds rising to a height of 10-20 ft. The excavations here have led to the discovery of remains which exhibit the same cultural features as the remains from Mohenjo Daro. Among the finds are painted pottery, bead marking apparatus, seals, copper and bronze models and toys.

At Jhakar six miles west of Larkana are two mounds. Excavations here have unearthed the remains of three cultures—pre-historic, early pre-historic, and late pre-historic. The earliest culture was contemporary to Mohenjo Daro.

At Ali Murad, twenty miles south of Dadu have been found the remains of an old settlement contemporary with Mohenjo Daro.

At Gujo on the Thatta-Karachi highway chert flakes have been found. At some places on the rocks here some pictorial symbols have been found which are similar to the inscriptions on the seals found at Mohenjo Daro.

At Kafirkot near Kundian on the banks of the Indus remains have been unearthed which appear to be contemporary with Mohenjo Daro.

Excavations at Sarai Khola near Taxila have revealed a settlement contemporary with Mohenjo Daro and Harappa.

It thus appears that the Indus Valley Civilisation was spread over a greater part of Pakistan, and even some parts of India.

INDUS WATER TREATY

THE DISPUTE with India about the canal water originated with the birth of Pakistan as a consequence of the Radcliffe boundary award which gave India the control of some of the rivers which flowed into Pakistan. By awarding Gurdaspur to India the headworks of the canals from the Ravi river were left with India although the canals flowed into Pakistan. Similarly by awarding Ferozepur to India the headworks of the canals from the Sutlej were left with India.

At the time of partition the Partition Committee decided that the authorised shares of the two countries from the waters of the rivers would not be disturbed. In April 1948 India went back on this undertaking and arbitrarily shut the water supply to the Pakistan canals. It also started projects to divert the waters of the

rivers to India. As a consequence, Pakistan came to be faced with the threat of starvation, and that led to the dispute with India.

Faced with the threat of starvation, Pakistan was forced to enter into an interim agreement with India whereunder Pakistan was required to deposit such amount for the use of canal water as might be specified by India.

Pakistan hurriedly built some link canals to feed the Ravi and Sutlej canals from the waters in the western rivers. These link canals were:

(1) Bambanwali-Ravi-Bedian Link, 87 miles long constructed across and underneath the Ravi between Bambanwali and Bedian to feed the Upper Bari Doab Canal;

(2) Balloki-Sulaimanki Link, 54 miles long to supply water to the Sutlej Valley Canals; and

(3) Marala-Ravi Link, 60 miles long from Marala on the Chenab to the Ravi to provide additional water for the Balloki-Sulaimanki Link.

Under the International Law, Pakistan as the lower riparian had the right to water according to the share which it already enjoyed. According to the interim agreement of 1948 both Pakistan and India agreed to examine the legal question involved and to meet again to reach a permanent settlement. Meetings were held in 1949 and 1950, and India rejected the plea that the allocation of water authorised before partition be respected. Pakistan proposed that as a legal question was involved the matter might be referred to the International Court of Justice. India declined to settle the dispute or to refer it to international arbitration.

In 1951 the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development offered to assist India and Pakistan in reaching a solution and the offer was accepted by both the parties. At the instance of the International Bank, an Indus Basin Working Party consisting of the representatives of Pakistan and India, and the World Bank surveyed and studied the technical measures to solve the problem. As a result of these studies, the World Bank made specific proposals which were after protracted negotiations agreed to by both the parties.

The Indus Basin Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India

on 19 September 1960 at Karachi. The main terms of the treaty were:

(1) The waters of the three eastern rivers, the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej were allocated exclusively to India.

(2) The waters of the three western rivers, the Chenab, the Jhelum and the Indus were allocated exclusively to Pakistan.

(3) Replacement works were to be constructed based on the supply of water in the western rivers to compensate Pakistan for the loss of waters from the eastern rivers.

(4) The Indus Basin Development Fund was constituted to which India contributed 6 crore pound sterling. Pakistan contributed 89 lakh pound sterling. A loan of Rs. 15 crore pounds was advanced to Pakistan. USA gave a grant of Rs. 17 crore dollars. Grants were also given by UK, Germany, Australia, Canada, and Newzealand.

(5) A period of 10 years was fixed as the transition period during which the existing arrangements were to continue.

(6) An Indus Basin Commission was set up on permanent basis to watch the execution of the works and to implement the provisions of the treaty.

The Replacement Works provide for two dams one at Mangla on the Jhelum, and the other at Tarbela on the Indus with a total gross capacity of 17 million acre feet. The Mangla dam has been completed, and the Tarbela dam is under construction. The works include six barrages having a total length of three miles with a total discharge capability of 5 million cubic feet per second. These barrages are Sidhnai on the Ravi; Qadirabad on the Chenab; Rasul on the Jhelum; Marala on the Chenab; Chashma on the Indus, and a gated syphon on the Sutlej at Mailsi. The link canals are Trimmu-Sidhnai, Sidhnai-Mailsi; Mailsi-Bahawal; Rasul-Qadirabad; Qadirabad-Balloki; Balloki-Sulainmanki; Chashma-Jhelum; and Taunsa-Panjnad. These link canals provide for the diversion of the Indus waters to the Jhelum, the Jhelum waters to the Chenab, the Chenab waters to the Ravi, and the Ravi waters to the Sutlej.

INFLATION

THE economy of the country has shown considerable evidence of stability, but inflation and the unprecedented rise in prices has made life for the common man difficult.

Inflation is a world wide phenomena, and the entire world is within the grip of inflation. The effects of inflation are more acute in India and Bangla Desh. While this may be a source of some consolation the fact remains that the rise in prices in Pakistan since 1971 has brought misery to many homes in Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan devalued the Pakistan currency in 1971. The measure brought some advantages in the export field, but it resulted in inflationary pressures arising from higher cost of imports, increased debt servicing charges and reduced domestic availability of exportable quantities.

The devaluation led to the boosting up of exports. Due to the export boom the domestic availability of goods was reduced and this led to inflation.

Government made readjustments in the tariff structure by lowering import duties and imposing export duties on certain commodities.

In the private sector because of the boom in export the income rose, and that also led to inflation bringing misery to those whose income had not increased.

In order to meet its obligations, Government had to resort to deficit financing, and this also contributed to inflation.

Psychological factors also contributed to inflation. The consumers developed the tendency to step up purchase and this created scarcity thus multiplying the difficulties for those whose income had not risen proportionately.

Government have taken steps to control inflation. They have imported goods for which there is scarcity. They have rationalised prices of certain goods. The sale of some goods has been subsidised. Government have also allowed increased wages to those in fixed income groups. While these measures have gone some way in bringing relief inflation in some form or the other still persists.

INSURANCE

IN MARCH 1972 life insurance business in Pakistan was nationalised.

The nationalisation measure affected 43 insurance companies. The aims of the reforms were:

(*a*) to remove the interlocking of life insurance with the private ownership of major industrial groups;
(*b*) to extend the area of the operation of life insurance from the hitherto comparatively affluent sections of the society to the common man; and
(*c*) to provide cheaper and more economical life insurance.

These reforms have resulted in the transfer to public management and ownership a major national enterprise with assets worth over Rs. 140 crore which had previously been controlled by a small group of private entrepreneurs.

In consequence of the reforms the State Life Insurance Corporation was set up as a statutory body to transact life insurance. It has a paid up capital of Rs. 1 crore wholly subscribed by the Government of Pakistan. The units of the Corporation have been formed by the integration of the life insurance business of the erstwhile insurers in such a way that all units have an almost equal amount of life fund.

The Corporation have reduced premium rates by 8 to 30%. In 1972-73 the insurance premia earned was Rs. 46,162,000. The renewal premium was Rs. 187,913,000.

A Committee of professional experts has been set up to ensure judicious investment of policy-holders money in projects that promise a combination of handsome yields with security of capital. In 1972-73 the life fund investment was Rs. 122 crore. Government have framed a scheme to finance a housing project for the homeless out of life insurance funds.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

THE INTEGRATED Rural Development Programme has been launched by the Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture where a Rural Development Division has been created to support the programme.

The basic concept of the programme is integration which implies the putting together of services and resources of various agencies private and public and utilising them for rural development. The agencies lending their hand do not lose their independence. The integration is four-fold, namely the people and their organisations; Government departments; local government institutions; and business and professional classes. These four sources of activity working independently converge and make conscious and planned efforts to improve the quality of rural life by pooling their resources and services. This mutually harmonised effort is integrated rural development programme.

The programme is a determined attempt to achieve self-sufficiency in food and bring about economic and social development in rural areas.

Under the programme a centre is set up in the selected rural area to cater to all the requirements of the farming community. Each centre known as '*Markaz*' is a focal point of 50 to 60 villages within a radius of 10-15 miles, and having a population of about 1 lakh. The '*Markaz*' anticipates all the needs and requirements of the farmer.

A branch of the Agricultural Bank or a commercial bank is there to advance loan to the farmer. The revenue record is kept at the centre. All agricultural inputs are made available at the centre, and the Agricultural Assistant is there to assist the farmer in solving his problems. Medical aid is provided at the centre. Facilities for education are provided. The '*Markaz*' works under a Project Manager who co-ordinates all activities.

The *Shadab* project near Lahore was in the first instance set up as a pilot project on the above lines. On the success of the experiment more centres have been set up—30 in Sind; 19 in the Punjab; 5 in NWFP; and 11 in Baluchistan.

The Prime Minister has laid down the following priorities for the programme: establishment of a well co-ordinated institutional framework; development of technical, commercial and civic amenities; formation of farmers' cooperatives; creation of job opportunities; and provision of technological training facilities.

INVESTMENTS

IN THE early years before comprehensive development started the private sector assumed a greater proportion of the total investments in the country. In 1949-50 the investment of private sector was 60 percent of the total investment.

In the first plan the public sector expenditure was Rs. 6930 million, and in the private sector Rs. 3660 million. The proportion was 65: 35.

In the second plan investments in the public sector was Rs. 17500 million and in the private sector Rs. 13070 million. The share of private investment was thus 44%.

In the third plan out of the total investment of Rs. 52000 million the share of private investment was Rs. 22,000 million or 42 percent.

In the fourth plan the investment in the public sector was Rs. 49,000 million, and in the private sector Rs. 26,000 million or 35%.

The investment policy of Government is to have a balanced system of private-public enterprise. In the directly productive sector of agriculture and industry primary reliance is placed on the individual initiatives and incentives of the private sector operating under the disciplines of the competitive market mechanisms to ensure sufficient use of resources and the protection of the consumer and the public interest. For provision of infra structure on the other hand primary reliance is placed on the public sector. The guiding principle is the maximum encouragement for private investment.

In order to promote and streamline rapid growth in the industrial sector Government promulgates from time to time Industrial Investment Schedules for the private sector. An Industrial Investment Schedule is a detailed plan which earmarks the industries meant for private participation, and also fixes tentative targets for the private sector.

The Investment Promotion Bureau is responsible for promoting domestic and foreign investments in industry. The task of the Bureau is to speed up through official channels applications for the establishment of new industrial concerns, to offer advice and guidance

to investors, and to help investors obtain import licences, building materials, lands, power, water, railway sidings, technical know-how, raw materials and other requirements.

The Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan renders consultancy services to private enterprise both in planning and formulation of new projects. The Centre helps the industrial units in solving difficulties in their operations and management problems.

The National Investment Trust seeks to make persons of small means investment minded, and mobilises domestic savings. There are over 60,000 unit account holders, the net value of the units being Rs. 40 crore.

The Investment Corporation of Pakistan is a statutory Corporation which seeks to broaden the base of industrial share holdings in the country. It helps in the growth of a healthy and active stock market and provides the mechanism by which the equities of public limited companies are effectively distributed to as wide a group of investors as possible. The Corporation has promoted equity investment among the middle class investors by floating a series of closed-ends mutual funds.

IQBAL

IQBAL, the great poet-philosopher of Islam, and the man who first conceived of the idea of Pakistan was born at Sialkot on the 9th November 1977. At the age of 15 he passed the Matriculation examination of the Punjab University in 1892. Thereafter he joined the Scotch Mission College. Here he came under the influence of Syed Mir Hassan, Professor of Arabic at the College. Iqbal started writing poetry while still a student of High School. He sent his poems to Dagh of Delhi for correction. After some time Dagh wrote to say that his poems were perfect and needed no correction.

After passing the Intermediate examination, Iqbal moved to Lahore and joined the Government College. In the Government College he came under the influence of Professor Thomas Arnold, a profound scholar of Islam. In 1897 Iqbal passed his BA standing first in the University in Arabic. In 1899 he passed MA in Philosophy. As a student he participated in the poetical symposiums. He shot into fame when he recited a poem 'The Cry of the Orphan' at the annual session of Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam in 1899.

In 1899 Iqbal was appointed as Reader of Arabic at the Oriental College. In 1901 he wrote a book on Economics in Urdu. During this period he resided inside Bhati Gate. He participated in the poetical symposia and wrote some fine poetry and lyrics. He sang of Hindu-Muslim unity, and his anthem for children brought him all-India fame.

In 1905 he proceeded to England for higher studies. In London he studied at Lincoln's Inn to qualify for the Bar. He also studied in Germany and wrote a thesis for Doctorate for Munich University. After three years Iqbal was called to the Bar, and he also got the Doctorate from Munich University.

In 1908 Iqbal returned to India, and started legal practice at Lahore. At the annual session of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam in 1911 he read his famous poem '*Shikwa*'. In 1912 he produced '*Jawab-i-Shikwa*.' In 1915 his famous poem '*Asrar-i-Khudi*' was published. In 1918 came '*Remuz-i-Bekhudi*'. In 1921 appeared '*Khizr-i-Rah*', and in 1922 '*Tulu-i-Islam*'.

In 1922 the British Government recognising his talents knighted him. In 1924 a collection of his poems in Urdu appeared under the title '*Bang-i-Dara*'. In 1926 he was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly. In 1928 he delivered at Madras a series of lectures on Islam which were published under the title "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam".

In 1930 he presided at the annual session of the Muslim League at Allahabad. In his presidential address he advocated the establishment of a separate homeland for the Muslims. In 1931 he attended the second Round Table Conference in London. In 1932 he presided at the All-India Muslim Conference at Lahore. The same year he attended the Third Round Table Conference. On this occasion Iqbal toured Europe. In France he met Bergson and Massignon. He visited Spain and offered prayers in the mosque at Cordova. From Spain he went to Italy and met Mussolini. He returned to India in 1933. The same year he visited Kabul at the invitation of Nadir Shah, the king of Afghanistan.

From 1924 to 1936 Iqbal wrote some of the finest poetry in Urdu and Persian. This included '*Payam-i-Mashriq*' or the Message of the East; '*Zabur-i-Ajam*', or Psalms of Ajam, '*Javid Nama*', '*Bal-i-Jibril*', '*Zarb-i-Kalim*', and '*Pas Cheh Baid Kard*'.

In the field of politics Iqbal served as the President of the Punjab Muslim League and collaborated with Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in carrying the message of the League to the Muslim masses.

His health fell in 1936, and he died on 21st April 1938. He was buried at the foot of the Badshahi Masjid.

Iqbal ranks among the greatest of the poets of the world of all times. In his poetry the basic message is the message of 'Self'. He wanted every one to develop his self. He wanted the Muslims to stand on their own legs. He stood for Islamic renaissance. He advocated a social, economic and political order based on the principles of Islam. He was the man who conceived the idea of Pakistan. He inspired the Muslims to action. His message is universal in character and most of his works have been translated into English, French, Turkish, German, Italian, and other languages of the world.

IRRIGATION

PAKISTAN HAS a gross land area of 199 million acres. Out of this the cultivable area is 42 million acres. The area commanded by irrigation is 33 million acres. The actual area irrigated is 28 million acres. About 14-15 percent of the land area is irrigated.

There are sixteen major structures of barrages and weirs across the principal rivers in Pakistan, and about 48,000 miles long channels to provide irrigation and drainage. The irrigation canals have an aggregate maximum capacity of 2½ lakh cusecs at their off-take during the Kharif season. At the time of independence about 60 million acre feet of water were diverted for irrigation. The quantum of water diverted for the purposes of irrigation has now risen to 90 million acre feet. The total river supply in Pakistan is of the order of 140 million acre feet. Fifty million acre feet of water is at present flowing to the sea unutilised, and this could be available for conservation and future development.

On the Indus the major irrigation work is the Tarbela dam which is being built some thirty miles upstream of Attock. It will be 9000 ft. long and 445 ft. high. The reservoir will be 25 miles long with a gross storage capacity of 11 million acre feet submerging 52000 acres of land. It will be one of the largest earth and rockfill dams in

the world. It will develop 3½ lakh acres of land and provide 2 million KW power.

The barrages on the Indus are the Jinnah barrage, the Chashma barrage, the Taunsa barrage, the Gudu barrage, the Sukkur barrage and the Kotri barrage. The Jinnah barrage is at Kalabagh. The canals which take off from the barrage irrigate 1½ million acres of land in the Thal. The Chashma barrage is located downstream of the Jinnah barrage. It diverts water to the Chashma-Jhelum link canal. The Taunsa barrage in Dera Ghazi Khan district is a mile long barrage with two main canals, one on each bank irrigating 50,000 acres of land in Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh districts. The Gudu barrage is 10 miles east of Kashmore. Three canals, two on the right and one on the left take off from the barrage to irrigate five million acres of land. The Sukkur barrage comprises a bridgeway across the Indus at Sukkur fitted with 66 sluice gates and a group of four canals on the left and three on the right to irrigate 5½ million acres of land. Some of these canals are larger and wider than the Suez canal or the Panama canal. The Kotri barrage is at Jamshore near Hyderabad. There are three canals on the left and one on the right bank which irrigate 27 lakh acres.

The main irrigation works on the Jhelum are the Mangla dam, the Upper Jhelum Canal; the Lower Jhelum Canal; and the Rasul barrage. The Mangla dam is of the embankment type 11000 ft. long and 380 ft. high. The reservoir is forty miles long with a gross storage capacity of 5½ million acre feet. The Rasul barrage diverts the Jhelum supplies into the Rasul-Qadirabad link canal. The Upper Jhelum canal flows from Mangla and irrigates 3 lakh acres in the Upper Chaj Doab. It joins the Chenab at Khanki. The Lower Jhelum canal flows from the Rasul headworks and irrigates 3 lakh acres of land in the lower Chaj Doab.

The irrigation works on the Chenab include three canals and two barrages. The Upper Chenab canal flows from the Marala headworks and irrigates over one million acres of land in the upper part of the Rechna Doab. It joins the Ravi at Balloki. The Lower Chenab canal flows from Khanki headworks and irrigates 2½ lakh acres in the Lower Rechna Doab. The Haveli canals take off from the Trimmu headworks and irrigate one million acres of land. The Marala barrage is designed to raise the level of the reservoir at head-

works and reduce the silt entry into the Marala Ravi Link and the Upper Chenab Canal. The Qadirabad barrage located 20 miles downstream of Khanki diverts the supplies into the Qadirabad-Balloki Link.

The irrigation works on the Ravi include three canals and one barrage. The Upper Bari Doab Canal originally flowed from Madhopur now in India. The supply from India has been cut off, and the portion of the canal in Pakistan is fed by waters from the western rivers. The Lower Bari Doab canal flows from the headworks at Balloki and irrigates about one million acres of land in the Lower Bari Doab. The Sidhnai canal flows from the Sidhnai headworks and irrigates three lakh acres of land. The Sidhnai barrage diverts the flows received through the Trimmu-Sidhnai link into the Sidhnai-Mailsi link.

There are four headworks on the Sutlej, namely Ferozepur, Sulaimanki; Islam; and Panjnad. The Ferozepur headworks are in India; the rest in Pakistan. The canals from these headworks irrigate the Nilibar Colony, and Bahawalpur Division.

In the NWFP there are two main works on the Swat. The Upper Swat canal takes off at Amandara. The Lower Swat canal takes off from the left bank of the Swat at Manda Qila. These canals irrigate lands in Mardan and Peshawar districts.

On the Kabul river a dam has been constructed at Warsak—750 ft. long and 250 ft. high. Canals take off from both the banks. They pass through tunnels and are bifurcated into gravity flow canals and lift canals. The canals irrigate an area of one lakh acres.

Pehur canal takes off from the Indus at Topi and irrigates an area of 60,000 acres in Mardan district. The Paharpur canal takes off 20 miles north of Dera Ismail Khan. The canal runs parallel to the Indus for a length of 42 miles and irrigates 40,000 acres of land. The Tanda dam has been built across the Toi river near Kohat with a storage capacity of 54000 acre feet. A dam has been built on the Kurram river near Bannu. It is a multipurpose project providing for irrigation as well as power. A dam has been constructed at Khajuri Katch in South Waziristan on the Gomal river from where a 26 miles long canal flows to irrigate 1½ lakh acres of land. A dam is being constructed on the Haro river at Khanpur with a storage capacity of 4000 acre feet.

At Islamabad a dam has been built across the Korang river. It is a beautiful three square miles lake from where drinking water is supplied to Islamabad and Rawalpindi. A dam is being built on the Soan six miles downstream from Rawalpindi. It will have a storage capacity of 3 lakh acre feet. Another dam on the Soan is being built at Charah on the outskirts of Islamabad.

A dam has been constructed at Darwat on the Baran river, 70 miles north of Karachi. The Darwat lake has a storage capacity of 30,000 acre feet. A dam has been built on Hab river thirty miles north of Karachi. It is a low earthen dam 146 ft. high and 22900 ft. long with a storage capacity of 773,000 acre feet.

ISLAMABAD

ON THE establishment of Pakistan, Karachi was chosen as the capital. The separation of Karachi from Sind was resented by the Government of Sind.

On assuming office as President, Ayub Khan appointed a Commission to consider the question of a permanent capital for the country. The Commission reported that for several reasons Karachi was not suitable as a capital. It recommended the location of the capital at the base of the mountains near Rawalpindi.

The site of the new capital was accordingly chosen in 1960 and work regarding the construction of the new capital city started with full speed. In view of the Islamic character of the State, the capital was named Islamabad.

Islamabad covers an area of 350 square miles. It is an uneven table land rising gradually from an elevation of 1660 to 4000 feet above sea level. The lofty lush green Murree hills provide a pleasant and scenic background. It is watered by the Soan, the Korang, the Ling, and the Kas streams besides numerous springs. There are two lakes in the area namely the Rawal lake and the Lohi Bhir lake. Islamabad includes such picturesque sites as Nurpur Shahan and Saidpur. At Nurpur Shahan is the shrine of Barri Shah Latif. At Saidpur there are numerous springs and the area is studded with gardens.

Islamabad is planned as an ultra modern capital town. The plan of the capital was drawn up by the famous Greek firm of architects Messrs Doxiandis.

The responsibility for the development of the area rests on an autonomous authority known as the Capital Development Authority. The city is divided into a number of sectors, and the basic principle is that each sector is a self-contained township satisfying all needs.

The Administrative Block comprises the Secretariat, the legislatures, the Federal Court, and other offices. The President's House is being constructed on the pictures-que hillside Shakarparian hill. In the diplomatic enclave there are foreign embassies.

Around the Rawal lake and the Lohi Bhir lake a vast area is being developed as a national park. The national park has such national institutions as the Federal University, the Atomic Research Institute, the National Health Centre, and the Sports Complex.

JUDICIARY

THE CONSTITUTION of Pakistan provides for the following courts: (1) Supreme Court of Pakistan; (2) High Court for each province; and (3) Such other courts as are established by law.

The independence of the Judiciary has been guaranteed by the Constitution. The separation of the judiciary from the executive is to be completed by 1976.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and so many other Judges as may be determined by law. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President, and the other Judges are appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice. No person can be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a citizen of Pakistan and has been a Judge of a High Court for a period of at least five years, or has been an Advocate of a High Court for a period of at least fifteen years. The age for the retirement of a Judge of the Supreme Court is sixty-five.

The seat of the Supreme Court is at Islamabad. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in cases involving dispute between any two or more Governments. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court where on appeal the High Court has reversed an order of acquittal and sentenced the accused to death or transportation for life; where after withdrawing any case from a subordinate court the High Court has convicted an accused to death or transportation for life; where the High Court has imposed any punishment for contempt

of High Court; or where the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law or the interpretation of the Constitution. Appeals also lie where the amount or value in the dispute in the court of first instance is not less than Rs. 50,000.

If the President considers that it is desirable to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law which he considers of public importance he may refer the matter to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court will offer advice in respect of such matter.

For every province there is a High Court. A High Court consists of a Chief Justice, and so many other Judges as may be determined by law. They are appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of Pakistan, the Governor of the province and the Chief Justice of the High Court (in the case of Judges). The qualifications for appointment as a Judge are: Advocate of ten years standing; or a District Judge of ten years standing.

High Courts have both original and appellate jurisdictions. They also supervise and control all courts in the province.

The Constitution provides for a Supreme Judicial Council. The power to remove a Judge of a Supreme Court or High Court vests in the Supreme Judicial Council.

For every district there is a principal court of a District and Sessions Judge. The District Judge is appointed by the Governor of the province in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned.

Subordinate to the District and Sessions Judge is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities. The Magistrates try criminal cases, while Civil Judges decide civil cases.

The Constitution authorises the legislature to set up administrative courts or tribunals to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in respect of matters relating to terms and conditions of persons in service of Pakistan; in matters arising out of tort; and matters relating to the acquisition, administration and disposal of property.

The Constitution provides for the appointment of an Attorney General. The Attorney General advises the Federal Government on legal matters, and performs such other duties of a legal character as may be assigned to him. He has a right of audience in all courts and tribunals in Pakistan.

Each province has an Advocate General. He advises the Provincial Government on legal matters and performs other duties of legal character assigned to him. He has a right of audience in all courts and tribunals in the province.

Under the Bar Councils Act every High Court maintains a roll of Advocates to practice within its jurisdiction. All Advocates in the Supreme Court are instructed by agents on the rolls of the Court, and no senior can appear without a junior. It has been made compulsory for every business and industrial concern with a paid up capital of 5 lakh or more to have one Advocate on retainer fee.

KAFIRISTAN

KAFIRISTAN IS a tract of territory in the Chitral highlands which has remained for ages isolated from the main cultural stream, and where the Kafir tribes have stuck to their manners, rights, and customs without any change.

The Kafirs are so called because they are infidels. Once Kafirs inhabited the whole of area now called Chitral and the adjoining province of Afghanistan. Now the area under the Kafirs has shrunk. All the Kafirs inhabiting Afghanistan have became Muslims and this area is now called Nuristan. The Kafirs are found in Pakistan shut up in enchanted valleys in the Chitral highlands.

There are different theories about their origin. According to one school of thought they are of Grecian origin and are the descendants of Greek soldiers who accompanied Alexander and chose to stay in these enchanted valleys. According to another theory they are the descendants of the ancient Aryans.

Ayun eleven miles from Chitral is the gateway to Kafiristan. There are three main valleys where the Kafirs live. These are the Bareer, the Bambrait, and the Zamboor. There are no roads here. One has to follow dangerous tracks hewn out of the mountain side, round hundreds of bends, through bottlenecks, gorges and torrents.

The Kafir valleys are dotted with green fields and orchards. Rich fruit trees adorn the hill sides. There are grape vines, apple trees, olives and evergreen oaks. The kaleidoscopic panorama has a surprise for the visitor at every turn.

The Kafir villages nestle against the luxuriant hill sides, at heights varying from 5000 to 8000 ft. The Kafirs are handsome people with Grecian features. The Kafir women are very pretty. They plait their long hair in double thread round the brows. The head dress of women is encrusted with cowries, coins and beads. Both sexes drink heavily particularly on festivals. Their religion is a form of idolatry with an admixture of ancestral worship. When a person dies he is neither buried nor burnt. The coffin is left in the open outside the village.

The language of the Kafirs is a relic of an ancient tongue which was used before the development of Sanskrit. It is only a spoken language and is not written. There is a peculiar charm about Kafir music and dance.

KAGHAN VALLEY

THE KAGHAN valley 95 miles long lies at the northern most tip of the Hazara district. The valley follows the winding and steep course of the Kunhar river. Balakot is the gateway to the valley. It is a picturesque small town with beautiful green terraces of rice fields. Here are the shrines of Syed Ahmad Brelvi and Ismail Shaheed who met martrydom fighting against the Sikhs in 1830.

After Balakot the first step is Kawai 15 miles from Balakot. It is at an altitude of 5015 feet. From Kawai a trip can be arranged to Shogran where towering pines seem to touch the clouds. It is 7750 ft. high, and from here an enchanting view can be obtained of the snow covered mountain peaks.

Taking the main road from Kawai the next stage is Mahandri 13 miles from Kawai. It is prettily situated at the junction of Manur Katha with the Kunhar. Eleven miles from Mahandri is Kaghan. It is a meadow with ample grass, water and flowers at an altitude of 6776 ft. Fifteen miles further lies Naran. It is a colourful market place situated at the junction of the Naran and Kunhar streams.

Six miles to the east of Naran is the Saiful Muluk lake. It is half a mile long by 500 yards broad at a height of 10718 ft. It is an enchanted lake and is named after a legendary prince Saiful Muluk who became the beloved of a fairy.

Batakundi is 10 miles from Naran. Here are rolling grass meadows, abundant flowers and numerous streamlets. Burawai is eight miles from Batakundi. It is 10,000 ft, and is the highest place in the valley which is inhabited during the winter. Eleven miles from Burawai is Besal at a height of 10660 ft. Some 12 miles east of Besal is a lake known as 'Dudibach Sar'. It is a circular lake, about half a mile in diameter. It is at a height of 12000 ft.

On the main road, eight miles from Besal is Gitidas. It is at an altitude of 11860 ft. Two miles from Besal is another lake 'Lulu Sar'. It forms an irregular crescent about 1½ miles in length with an average breadth of 300 yards. According to legend a blind daughter of the Mughal emperor Akbar bathed in the waters of this lake and recovered her sight.

Twelve miles from Gitidas is Babusar. It is a pass at an altitude of 13589 ft, and is the terminus of the Kaghan valley. On the other side of the pass is Gilgit.

KARACHI

KARACHI IS the most populated city of Pakistan. It is the capital of Sind, and an international sea and airport.

Karachi has been identified with Krokala of Alexander. Originally a small town Kharak existed on the other side of the river Hub 16 miles west of Karachi. The port became unsuitable as its mouth got blocked by sand. The people under the leadership of Seth Bhojumal went in search of another place and founded a new town which was named Kalachi-jo-Goth, and which is now Karachi. The new port attracted businessmen and became important with the silting up of Shah Bundar. Seth Bhojumal died in 1782 and by that time Karachi had become a respectable settlement.

Karachi was occupied by the British in 1843, and Sir Charles Napier shifted the capital from Hyderabad to Karachi. The town developed as a sea port and military station under Sir Charles Napier, and when he left India he observed in almost prophetic words "Karachi, thou shalt be the glory of the East; would that I could come again to see you in your grandeur".

Sind which was originally attached to Bombay became a separate province in 1936, and Karachi became the provincial capital. After

independence Karachi became the capital of Pakistan. In 1960 the federal capital was shifted to Islamabad. In 1970 on the disintegration of One Unit, Karachi once again became the capital of the province of Sind.

Karachi has the honour of being the birth place of Quaid-i-Azam. The house where Quaid-i-Azam was born in the interior of the city has been declared a public monument. To Karachi also belongs the honour of being the burial place of the founder of Pakistan. Quaid-i-Azam's mausoleum is now the most important monument of Karachi.

The architecture of old Karachi is marked by red tiled houses with deep wide verandas enclosed by latticed wooden screens. These typical houses of the early British period dominate the sky line of Karachi in the central areas. Most of these buildings are built of Ghizri stone.

The post-independence priod buildings are specimen of new style of architecture. Multi-storeyed buildings of sky-scraper type are now becoming common. The Assembly building is situated near the Burns Garden. It is a beautiful building in Ghizri limestone. Close to the Assembly building is the newly constructed multi-storeyed Secretariat building. The High Court is situated in front of the Assembly building. It is a magnificient red sandstone structure in the renaissance style with imposing cupolas, balconies and pillars. Frere Hall on Victoria road was built in 1865 in memory of Sir Walter Frere, Governor of Bombay. It now houses the National Museum and the Liaquat Public Library. Attached to the Hall is a beautifully laid out garden where civic receptions are commonly held.

Khaliqdina hall on Bundar road is the largest public hall in Karachi which was constructed in 1906. It houses a library. Denso Hall is also situated on Bundar road. It was opened in 1856 and was named after the then Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. A public library and a clock tower are the great attractions of the hall.

On Bunder road the most conspicuous building is the Corporation building. It is made of Jodhpur red sandstone and is a splendid monument. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce building situated in Wood street was constructed in 1865. It has a traditional Grecian

column frontage and a beautiful hall with grey marble flooring. The new buildings of the State Bank and the Habib Bank are over 150 ft. high and are the tallest buildings in Karachi.

The Cotton Exchange building is situated opposite the City Railway station. It is an impressive building with the usual dome and column structure. The Pakistani Merchants Association building is situated at the junction of Frere and Nicol roads. Laxmi building crowned by a gigantic statute of Laxmi the goddess of wealth is situated on Bunder road. Before independence it was the tallest building in Karachi.

The Customs House is a grand pile of three storeys with an attractive cornice and frieze frontage. It was built in 1920. The Port Trust building is a continuation of the Customs House. It is crescent shaped and built in renaissance style. Close to the Port Trust building is Merewether Tower named after a former Deputy Commissioner.

The Broadcasting House is situated on Bunder road. The Transmitting Station is at Landhi. The President's House is situated on the Havelock road. Quaid-i-Azam resided here as Governor General.

Memon Masjid constructed in 1960 is situated on Bunder road. Built of red sandstone it has beautiful executed friezes and screens in intricate mosaic designs. Masjid-Khizra is a large mosque near the Secretariat. The New Town Mosque is conspicuous for its minarets which are a replica of the Lahore Badshahi Masjid. The Khurasan Islamic Cultural Centre in Amil Colony is a religious centre of the Shias. Here is a golden replica of the tomb of Hazrat Imam Hussain. Agha Khan Jamatkhana on Britto road is the main congregation place for the Ismaili Khojas. Adam Masjid on the Bunder road has been constructed by the members of the Bohra community. Kesai Masjid in Saddar bazar is an impressive building. Idgah Maidan is an open air place of worship on Bunder road.

The premier educational institution is the Karachi University. The University campus is situated on the Country Club road, about seven miles from the heart of the city. The campus covers an area of 1279 acres of highland. Over two dozen colleges are affiliated to the University. D. J. Government Science College named after Dayaram

Jethu Mal was founded in 1887 and is situated on Burns Road. It is one of the best Science colleges of Pakistan. NED Engineering College is associated with the name of Edulji Dinshaw. It is the oldest Engineering College of Pakistan. Sind Muslim College established in 1942 is situated near NED College opposite Burns Gardens. Islamia College is situated on Clayton road. Dow Medical College on Bunder Road is one of the best colleges in Pakistan. College of Home Economics is situated near the District Jail. Sind Madrassa is situated on Frere Road. Quaid-i-Azam read here as a child.

Among the hospitals the principal institutions are: Jinnah Central Hospital, Civil Hospital, Combined Military Hospital, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Holy Family Hospital, Seventh Day Adventist Hospital, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Holy Family Hospital, Liaquat National Hospital, Spencer's Eye Hospital, and Hiranand Leper Asylum.

Institutions of art are: the Art Council, Aiwan Rifat, Art Gallery, and Ghanshyam Rythmic Art Centre.

Among the hotels the most prominent are: Intercontinental, Metropole, Beach Luxury, Palace, Columbus, Central, Imperial, Excelsior, Park, Jabees, Grand, Midway, Hotel de France.

Among the clubs the most well known are the Sind club; the Karachi Gymkhana, the Karachi club, and the Boat club.

There are numerous gardens and parks in the city. Burns Gardens is on Kutchery Road covering 25 acres. It is famous for its large number of coconut palms. Gandhi Garden is beautifully laid out and covers an area of 47 acres. The Garden is maintained by the Municipal Corporation. A zoo is attached to the garden. Patel Park is situated near Soldier Bazar. Jahangir Park is in Saddar Bazar. Round Frere Hall are the Jinnah Gardens. The Hill Park in the PECHS area is a place of entertainment and provides a panoramic view of the sprawling city.

Old Clifton is about 60 ft. high and is a health resort with some beautiful private bungalows notably the Mohatta palace. New Clifton has beautiful parks, a tower and a car parking place. This is known as Jahangir Kothari Parade. A beautiful promenade known as Lloyd's Pier leads to the beach by a series of stairs with level walks

in between. An Aquarium has been built here by the Municipal Corporation. A Marine Drive has been built along the beach.

The Karachi harbour is at Keamari. It occupies 740 acres of land. Formerly a fishing village on a separate island it has been linked up with the mainland by Napier Mole since 1854.

Sandspit is a gently sloping beach near Karachi. Here are furnished huts which can be hired by picnickers for overnight stay.

Mauripur is eight miles north west of Karachi. The salt works here extend over an area of 175 acres. Here is an airfield with suitable runways and landing facilities.

Hawksbay near Mauripur is linked with the city both by road and sea. It is an excellent bathing centre with red sand, bright sun and salt water at a crescent shaped two miles long beach. It is a lovely holiday resort with a row of beach huts equipped for overnight stay.

Manora is a small island near Karachi. It is about a mile long and about 100 ft. high. It is occupied mainly by the naval headquarters, the cantonment, and the shore establishments of various kinds. The most conspicuous thing about Manora is its lighthouse 150 ft. high with powerful dioptric light arrangements from a lamp having 11 lakh candle power. It is visible from a distance of 70 miles. The Arab traders named the place 'Al-Munawara'—the lighted one, and Manora is a corruption of 'Al-Munawara'.

Landhi is situated on the left bank of the Malir river. Here is an extensive industrial estate. The industries include: textiles, steel, chemicals, matches, ceramic, printing etc.

Drigh Road is seven miles from Karachi. Here is the Karachi international airport with excellent roadways, aerodromes, airship sheds, and the Mooring Mast 203 feet high. The airship shed is one of the largest in the world, 850 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 170 feet high made of steel. The Meterological Observatory is also on Drigh Road.

Malir is about 14 miles from Karachi. The chief attraction of the place is a chain of fruit orchards and vegetable gardens along the Malir river.

Korangi is five miles from Karachi. Here an extensive colony has been built accommodating the refugees. At Korangi Creek

where the Malir falls in the sea there is a marine airport. There are raised beaches in the neighbourhood.

Orangi is seven miles from Karachi. Here is a grove of date palms enclosing a spring. Here are traces of pre-historic settlements. Chert flakes lie scattered over the surface.

Mangho Pir is 11 miles from Karachi. Here are also traces of ancient settlements. Chert flakes, shells and pot shreds lie scattered over the surface. On a hillock stands the tomb of the saint Mango Pir. It is a place of great attraction for pilgrims. Here are springs of hot water which are a cure for skin diseases. At the foot of the hillock there is a crocodile pool in which there are about a hundred crocodiles. Here is a Leper Asylum.

Murad Khan Bund is on the Hub river 15 miles from Karachi on the Las Bela Road. It is a fine picnic resort.

In the Lyari area, eight miles from Karachi traces of microlithic stone implements have been found indicating the existence of pre-historic settlements.

At Nel Bazar 20 miles from Karachi are the remains of a Mohenjo Daro settlement. The surface of the site is strewn with undressed stones. The finds collected from the site include implements, terracotta bangles, plain and painted potshreds, fragments of storage jars and perforated vessels in character and shape identical with similar finds from Mohenjo Daro and Harappa.

KASHMIR

UNDER THE British rule Jammu and Kashmir was inhabited by people who were predominantly Muslim. The ruler was, however a Hindu. The basic principle of partition was that the Muslim majority areas should go to Pakistan, and the determining factor was the wish of the people concerned.

After the partition of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir proposed standstill agreements both with India and Pakistan. An anti-Muslim movement was initiated in the State by the Hindus at the instance of the Indian Congress. That led to an armed revolt of the Muslims in the Poonch area. The freedom-fighters were successful in liberating

a part of the area from the Dogra rule and this liberated area came to be known as Azad Kashmir. The Muslims were joined by tribesmen from the tribal areas. The Dogra forces were unable to defend Srinagar. The Maharaja hastily decided to accede to India, and the Indian forces marched into Kashmir.

Neither the tribesmen nor the freedom-fighters could meet the organised power of the Indian army. In order to prevent the total conquest of Azad Kashmir, Pakistani troops marched into Azad Kashmir, and they came in direct conflict with the Indian army. The matter was taken by India to the United Nations, and through international intervention a cease-fire was brought about with effect from the 1st of January 1949. The United Nations passed a resolution requiring the withdrawal of troops by both the parties and the holding of a plebiscite to determine the future of the State.

In pursuance of this resolution a United Nations Commission was inducted in office and it formulated certain proposals for the withdrawal of troops. Pakistan accepted these proposals, but India did not accept them. On the recommendations of the Commission, the UNO appointed Admiral Nimitz as the Plebescite Administrator. The Admiral formulated proposals which were accepted by Pakistan but rejected by India. The Admiral reported his failure to the Security Council. The Security Council thereupon asked its President General McNaughten to mediate. The General formulated his proposals for demilitarisation which were accepted by Pakistan but rejected by India.

In 1950 the Security Council appointed Sir Owen Dixon as their representative to work out proposals for demilitarisation. The proposals worked out by Sir Owen Dixon were accepted by Pakistan but rejected by India. The matter went to the UNO again, and it decided that both the parties should agree to arbitration. Pakistan agreed but India did not.

In 1951 The Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference proposed a plebiscite under a Commonwealth force from Australia and Newzealand. The proposal was accepted by Pakistan but rejected by India.

By another resolution of the UNO, Dr. Frank P. Graham was appointed as the United Nations representative to mediate. His

proposals were accepted by Pakistan, and not agreed to by India, and he submitted his failure report. He was asked to try again. He made another attempt in 1952 and failed again.

Thereupon another resolution was passed by the Security Council calling for immediate negotiations at the UN Headquarters. These negotiations also failed as India refused to negotiate. Another attempt was made by Dr. Graham. The talks were held at Geneva, but failed again.

In 1953 the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan met and agreed to decide the dispute in accordance with the wishes of the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. When Sheikh Abdullah the Chief Minister of the State endorsed the demand for a plebiscite, he was imprisoned by the Government of India, and Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad was installed as the Chief Minister.

Thereafter elections to the State Assembly were held under Indian bayonets. This assembly was made to pass a resolution ratifying the accession of the State to India. The Indian Premier then went back on his previous promises for a free plebiscite, and declared that Kashmir was an inalienable part of India.

Pakistan appealed to the UNO against this declaration. A resolution was sponsored by four powers calling upon Mr. C.V. Jarring of Sweden to take steps to settle the dispute. This resolution was vetoed by Russia. Thereupon a milder resolution was passed asking Dr. Graham to negotiate again. Dr. Graham worked out proposals which were accepted by Pakistan and turned down by India.

India released Sheikh Abdullah in 1958. That set the stage for a liberation movement in Kashmir. In 1962 India was involved in war with China. It was a good opportunity for Pakistan to advance in Kashmir. USA and UK however exercised pressure on Pakistan to remain neutral. Under their pressure a joint statement was issued under the signatures of the President of Pakistan and the Premier of India whereunder it was affirmed that a renewed effort should be made to resolve the Kashmir dispute. As soon as the war with China was over, Nehru backed out of the promise.

In 1964, Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah took up the threads and began to act as a mediator between India and Pakistan. While

Sheikh Abdullah was still in Pakistan, Nehru died, and the mediation efforts of the Sheikh came to nought.

After the death of Nehru, the new government of India interned the Sheikh again. Thereafter the Kashmir dispute flared into an open war between Pakistan and India. The war lasted for seventeen days, and thereafter there was a cease-fire under the directions of the UNO. USSR stepped into the picture and called the representatives of Pakistan and India to Russia where the Tashkent declaration was issued calling upon the parties to settle all disputes through bilateral talks. Some talks were initiated thereafter, but these proved to be futile.

In order to divert the attention of the world from the Kashmir issue, India raised the stunt of Bangla Desh. The Government of Pakistan took the matter leisurely with the result that in 1971 the dispute culminated in the Indo-Pakistan War. The Government of Yahya Khan collapsed as a result of the occupation of East Pakistan by India, and the humiliation of Pakistan.

The PPP Government of Pakistan have kept the Kashmir issue alive. In the meantime Sheikh Abdullah has changed his stand, and declared that Kashmir is a part of India and that all that he wants is more autonomy for Kashmir as a province of India. There are other bodies in Kashmir who still raise the demand for a plebiscite.

The Kashmir issue was referred to the UNO in 1948. Twenty-six years have passed away, and though the issue is still on the agenda of the UNO, the settlement still appears to be remote. In the matter of Kashmir the UNO itself is on trial, and in this trial it has so far been found wanting. Let us hope some day this issue will be resolved to the satisfaction of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

KHYBER PASS

THE HISTORIC Khyber Pass lies in the great mass of tangled mountain and plateau a few miles to the west of Peshawar. The Pass proper begins at Jamrud, eleven miles from Peshawar. A gate known as the Bab-i-Khyber has been constructed across the main road, and acts as the gateway to the Khyber Pass.

From Jamrud the pass goes zig zag. Eight miles from Jamrud is Shagai. This is the summit of the pass. Here there is a fort which

was built in 1928. Two miles further is Ali Masjid. Here the Khyber stream is encountered which gives the place the look of an oasis. According to legend the place was visited by Hazrat Ali and hence the name. The road beyond Ali Masjid passes over rough rock. It is the narrowest part of the Pass the breadth being 15 ft. only.

Three miles farther the valley opens up, and here and there may be seen the hamlets and towers of the homesteads of the Afridis. Thereafter comes the Shinwari plateau some seven miles in length. Here are the villages of the Shinwaris.

The Shinwari plateau ends at Landi Kotal. There is a caravan-serai here of the Central Asian type. It is an important market containing numerous shops with merchandise of all kinds. Here is a fort garrisoned by the Khyber Riflemen.

A few miles further is Torkham. It is the last Pakistani post. It stands on the Durand Line which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan. A sign board showing that onward lies Afghanistan territory is a matter of attraction for the tourists and visitors.

The Khyber Pass is about 33 miles long. The hills are rugged and bare. The road meanders through the Pass. A railway line which is a feat of engineering runs upto Landi Kotal. The Pass has a weird touch inspiring awe. Situated in the midst of a jumbled landscape of crags and boulders the Pass draws its importance and charm more from history than geography.

LABOUR

A POLICY known as 'The New Labour Policy' was announced in July 1969. The People's Government further elaborated the policy under what are known as the 'Labour Reforms' 1972.

The labour reforms identify all the steps which should be taken to increase the efficiency of labour by improving the working conditions of the workers and establishing congenial relations between the labour and the management.

The reforms aim at the creation of an environment in which both the industrialists and the workers can work together to achieve higher productivity. The reforms seek to provide a framework within

which the conflicts inherent in the worker-employer relationship may be peacefully and quickly resolved. The reforms aim at the strengthening of trade unions, and recognise the free exercise of the right of association by all workers.

The reforms highlight the need of sound relationship between the employers and labour; industrial peace; provision of social amenities; growth of healthy trade unionism; reduction of unemployment; research in labour problems; technical assistance in the field of labour from friendly countries; and basing the policy of Government on the ILO Conventions.

Laws have been passed whereunder Government have the power to regulate wages in industries where it feels that the wages are inadequate. This is done through Wage Boards consisting of the representatives of the employers as well as the employees.

On an average a factory worker is required to work for nine hours a day and 48 hours a week. For children the average is five hours a day. A worker is entitled to extra pay for overtime. Double employment and overlapping of shifts are prohibited by law.

Social security laws framed under the Policy of 1969 required the employer and the employee to contribute in the ratio of 2:1 to provide insurance cover for the workers against industrial injuries, maternity and sickness. Under the reforms of 1972 the entire contribution is to be made by the employer.

According to the Companies (Profits Workers Participation) Act passed under 1969 policy, 2½ % of the profits had to be set aside for paying dividends to the workers. Under the reforms of 1972 the share of the workers has been raised to 5%. In the case of profit, payment of bonus has been made compulsory.

Under the policy of 1969 the rate of gratuity was 15 days wages for every completed year of service. Under reforms the rate has been raised to wages for twenty days.

The reforms stand for the growth of trade unionism. Formerly trade unions were required to be recognised by the employer; now such recognition is no longer necessary. The previous restrictions requiring a minimum membership of a trade union have been removed. Registration of trade unions has been made automatic.

The executives of all trade unions are now required to be elected. Trade unions have also been authorised to federate. The main federations of trade unions are: All Pakistan Confederation of Labour; All Pakistan Federation of Labour; All Pakistan Mazdoor Federation.

The policy and the reforms have introduced new concepts of industrial relations. According to the new concept all industrial conflicts have been categorised under two heads, firstly the conflicts arising out of matters of right (those which can be settled in a court of law) such as breach of contract; and secondly conflicts arising out of matters of interest, *i.e.* those which cannot be settled in a court of law as they involve the relative needs and bargaining strength of the disputing parties. Under the new concept matters of interest are to be determined by bilateral collective bargaining supported by the workers right to strike and the employers right to lock out. In the case of disputes arising from matters of right, strikes and lock-outs have been prohibited as such matters can be referred to law courts for adjudication.

A High Powered National Industrial Relations Commission has been established and vested with vast powers. It can punish an employer found guilty of undue interference in trade union activities.

Labour Courts have been set up to provide protection to workers against illegal dismissal or nonpayment of dues.

The Factories Act has been made applicable to units employing more than 10 persons (instead of 20). The Workmen's Compensation Act has been extended to cover workers receiving monthly wages upto Rs. 1000. The Workers' Children Education Ordinance has been made applicable to all establishments employing 20 or more workers (instead of 100 as before).

LAHORE

LAHORE IS the capital of the Punjab. It stands on the bank of the Ravi river at an elevation of 702 feet above sea level, and comprises an area of 115 square miles.

It is an ancient town and there are grounds to believe that a town existed here during the Indus valley civilisation period.

According to Hindu traditions the town was founded by Raja Loh the son of Ram Chandra and was named after him. This tradition does not bear the test of historical scrutiny. Further, research has shown that Lahore merely meant Loh-Awar, *i.e.* a fort as strong as iron.

Lahore rose into importance during the Ghazanavid period. It was developed and enlarged under Ayaz the favourite of Mahmud who was the Governor of Lahore for several years and lies buried here.

Lahore was occupied by Shahabud Din Ghuri in 1186. On the death of Shahabud Din Ghuri, Qutubuddin was crowned as the first Muslim emperor of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent in 1206 at Lahore. He died in 1210 and is buried in Lahore.

Lahore attained its real magnificience during the Mughal period. Kamran built a palace and a garden here. Akbar made it his capital from 1584 to 1598. Jahangir had great love for Lahore, and he and his queen Nur Jahan lie buried here.

Shah Jahan was born at Lahore and he did much to embellish the city of his birth. Aurangzeb gave the town the Badshahi mosque.

After the disintegration of the Mughal rule there was anarchy and chaos, and Lahore suffered heavily due to these political changes. The Sikhs ruled for about fifty years and they deprived Lahore of most of the historic monuments.

Lahore came under the British domination in 1849. During the British rule the town developed progressively.

The Pakistan Resolution was passed at Lahore in 1940. On the establishment of Pakistan it became the capital of West Punjab. In 1955 it became the capital of West Pakistan. In 1970 as a result of the disintegration of One Unit it once again became the capital of the Punjab including Bahawalpur.

The old city is walled with 13 gates—Lahori, Mori, Bhati, Taxali, Raushanai, Masti, Kashmiri, Sheranwala, Yaki, Delhi, Akbari, Mochi, and Shahalmi.

The Lahore fort is an important historic monument. The fort is divided into several quadrangles. The first quadrangle contains the monuments of the period of Akbar. Here is the Masjidi gate

built by Akbar in 1566. It is a massive structure of military character. Diwan-i-Am occupies the centre of the fort. It is a hall of forty pillars and was constructed by Shah Jahan during 1631-32. At the back of the Diwan-e-Am is Jahangir's quadrangle. In the centre of this quadrangle is '*Bari Khwabgah*' built by Jahangir which is now used as a museum. Adjoining this quadrangle is a garden with a platform and a fountain in the centre. On the north side of the garden is "*Chhoti Khwabgah*", a pavilion of white marble supported on rows of pillars. Below the *Khwabgah* are the remains of '*Arzgah*' the palace where the nobles assembled in the morning to submit their petitions. The court in the north-west corner is '*Saman Burj*' so called because of its octagonal shape. The *Shish Mahal* or Palace of Mirrors occupies the north side of the square. The walls and the ceilings of the palace are decorated with mosaic of glass laid in gypsum.

On the other side of the square is an ornamental marble pavilion called '*Naulakha*' so named because it cost Rupees nine lakh to build.

Close to the fort is the *Badshahi Masjid* which has the distinction of being one of the biggest mosques in the world. It was built in 1674. It is on a raised platform. The main gateway is 70 ft. high, and the inner courtyard measures 530 ft. by 527 feet. It is paved with marble. There are four lofty minarets rising to a height of 175 ft.

At the foot of the mosque is the tomb of Dr. Allama Iqbal the great poet of the East who died in 1938. He was the man who first conceived the idea of Pakistan.

In front of the Badshahi Masjid stretch the lawns of Hazuri Bagh. In the centre of Hazuri Bagh is a marble pavilion built by Ranjit Singh.

North of the *Badshahi Masjid* facing the fort are the shrines of Guru Arjan and the *samadhi* of Ranjit Singh.

Close to *Badshahi Masjid* in the Iqbal Park rises the *Pakistan Minar* denoting the site where the Pakistan Resolution was passed in 1940.

Across the river Ravi at Shahdara is the mausoleum of Jahangir was died in 1627. The mausoleum is built of red sandstone and is richly inlaid with white marble decorative motifs. It stands in an immense garden 55 acres in area. The tomb took 10 years to build, and was completed in 1637 at a cost of Rs. 10 lakh. In the same

compound is the mausoleum of Asaf Khan the brother of Nur Jahan and the Prime Minister of the Mughal court. Across the railway line is the tomb of the empress Nur Jahan. She died in 1645.

Inside the Civil Secretariat is the tomb of Anarkali, one of the queens of Jahangir. At a little distance from the Secretariat on Multan road is Chauburji. It was originally the gateway of a garden which has now disappeared. It was built by Jahan Ara Begum the eldest daughter of Shah Jahan.

On the G. T. Road to Amritsar there are several monuments of the Mughal period. The most conspicuous of these monuments are the Shalimar gardens. These were laid out in 1637 under the orders of Shah Jahan. The gardens extend over an area of 80 acres and are surrounded by a wall with a big gateway. The gardens are laid out in several tiers at different levels, are traversed by canals, and comprise numerous baradaris and pavilions.

Inside the walled city the main Mughal monument is *Masjid Wazir Khan* built in 1634 by Wazir Khan the then Governor of the Punjab. Inside Kashmiri Bazar is the *Sunheri Masjid* with gilt-domes built in 1753 by Bhukari Khan. *Begum Shahi* Mosque constructed by the mother of Jahangir is near the Masti gate. *Masjid Dai Anga* is near the Railway station. Of the modern mosques the well known mosque is the *Muslim Masjid* outside Lohari gate.

Lahore is a city of saints, and is studded with shrines. The most notable shrines are those of Hazrat Data Banj Baksh outside Bhati Gate; Hazrat Mian Mir in the Cantonment; and Hazrat Madho Lal Hussain near the Shalimar gardens.

There are two Universities at Lahore, namely the Punjab University and the Engineering University. Some well known colleges are: Government College, F.C. College, MAO College, Dayal Singh College, Islamia College, Oriental College, Law College, Queen Mary College, Hailey College of Commerce, College of Home Economics, College of Physical Education, National College of Arts, Animal Husbandry College, Medical College and Fatima Jinnah Medical College.

The medical institutions include: Mayo Hospital, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Lady Willington Hospital, Lady Aitchison Hospital, General Hospital, Services Hospital and Cairn's Hospital.

Some important buildings are: Government House; Secretariat; Assembly Chambers; Town Hall; High Court; State Bank building, Railway Headquarters, Railway Station, General Post Office.

Sky-scrapers are springing up in Lahore, some of such buildings being the WAPDA House; the *Alfalah* and the office of the Accountant General.

The principal garden of Lahore is the Jinnah Bagh. Gol Bagh and Iqbal Park are important recreation grounds. A zoo is attached to the Jinnah garden.

There is museum on the Mall. Close to the museum is the *Zamzama* the cannon which Ahmad Shah Durrani used.

Lahore is the centre of journalism. About fifty newspapers and magazines appear from Lahore. The principal English daily is the Pakistan Times. The notable Urdu Dailies are *Mashriq*, *Imroz*, *Nawai Waqt* and *Mussawat*.

Among the libraries the most important are the Punjab Public Library, the Punjab University Library and the Dayal Singh Library.

Lahore is a centre for broadcasting and television. There are over five dozen cinemas in Lahore. Lahore is the centre for film production and there are about a dozen film studios in Lahore.

The main hotels are Intercontinental; International; Ambassador; Faletti's; Park; Waldorf; and Zanobi's.

Pakistan's two biggest engineering enterprises namely, the Pakistan Western Railway Workshops, and the Pakistan Engineering Company are located at Lahore. There are half a dozen textile mills at Lahore. There are over 40,000 handlooms in the city. Lahore is a centre for leather, chemicals, electric goods, hosiery, and carpets industries. An industrial town on the outskirts of Lahore has been established at Kala Shah Kaku.

LAND OF PAKISTAN

THE LAND of Pakistan is located between the latitude of 20-30°, and 26-45°. North and between the longitudes of 88° and 75-30°, East.

Pakistan is bounded on the east and south east by India. On the north and north west it is bordered by Afghanistan. In the north

along Gilgit it has a common border with China. Russia is separated from Pakistan by a narrow strip of Afghan territory 10-15 miles wide. On the west is Iran, and in the south the shores of Pakistan are washed by the Arabian Sea.

The area of Pakistan is 3,10,403 square miles. The area of the provinces is: Baluchistan 1,26,659 sq. miles; Punjab 79,542 sq. miles; Sind 65,510 sq. miles; and N.W.F.P 51,627 sq. miles.

In the north are the Chitral and Gilgit highlands which partake of the characteristics of the Pamir plateau. It is a wild region with high mountains, deep valley, and vast glaciers. There are three main-ranges, the Karakoram, the Himalayas, and the Hindukush. Godwin Austin (K-2) the second highest peak in the world 28,250 ft. is the highest peak of the Karakoram in Pakistan. Nanga Parbat 26,600 ft. is the highest peak of the Himalayas in Pakistan, and Tirich Mir 25,363 ft. is the highest peak of the Hindukush in Pakistan. The Indus, the Gilgit, and Chitral are the main rivers. The glacier of Baltoro in this region is one of the largest glaciers in the world.

The Kohistan highlands are to the south of Chitral and Gilgit highlands. The Indus divides the region into two parts. To the west of the Indus is the Dir Swat Kohistan watered by the Swat and the Panjkora. Here lies the Swat valley known for its scenic beauty. To the east are the Hazara highlands. They enclose the Kaghan valley, a beautiful valley of international fame. In the Hazara hills there are several hill stations. The Kunhar, the Duar, and the Siran drain the area.

In the west is a mountain complex comprising the Mohmand hills, the Khyber hills, the Khattak hills, the Sufed Koh, the Tirah hills, and the Waziristan hills. Here lie the historic passes, the Khyber Pass, the Kurram Pass, the Tochi Pass and the Gomal Pass connecting Pakistan with Afghanistan. The region is drained by the Kabul, the Bara, the Toi, the Kurram, the Tochi and the Gomal rivers. In the Kurram valley is the hill station of Parachinar.

Potwhar is the sub mountain region in the north of the Punjab comprising the districts of Rawalpindi and Campbellpur. In the north the area merges with the Hazara hills and here is the premier hill station of Murree at a height exceeding 7000 ft. Lower down the

height varies from two to three thousand feet. The main range here is the Kalachitta which engirdles Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The surface of the region is greatly cut by deep ravines. The area is rich in mineral oil. The Haro, the Soan, and the Korang drain the area.

To the south of the Potwhar is the salt range covering parts of the districts of Jhelum, Sargodha, and Mianwali. In this region Sakesar in the Soon valley is the highest point 5000 ft. The Gandhala valley has some beauty spots like Choa Saydan Shah and Kallar Kahar. The region is rich in minerals. There are salt mines at Khewra and Warcha and coal mines at Dandot and Makerwal.

To the south of the salt range stretch the plains of the Punjab. These are a vast alluvium watered by the Indus, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Sutlej and their tributaries. The basin is divided into well defined doabs—the Sind Sagar doab, the Chaj doab, the Rechna doab, and the Bari doab. An elaborate network of canals is spread over the doabs. In the doabs are areas of scrub jungle—the Thal bar, the Kirana bar, the Sandal bar, the Ganji bar, and the Nili bar. Due to the extension of the irrigation system most of these areas have now been colonised.

Cholistan is a vast stretch of desert covering a greater part of Bahawalpur division. It is a parched area with an average temperature of 125 degrees in the summer. The surface is a succession of sand dunes rising in places to a height of 500 ft. There is no soil down to the lowest depth except sand. Bitter water is sometimes found at a depth of 80 ft.

The rivers of the Punjab meet the Indus at Mithankot. South of Mithankot the Indus is a sea-like mass of water. The area to the south of Mithankot extending to the mouth of the Indus is known as the Lower Indus basin, while the area to the north is known as the Upper Indus basin. In the upper basin there are several rivers, but in the lower basin Indus is the only main river. This area comprises the Sind plain. The Gudu barrage, the Sukkur barrage and the Kotri barrage are the main barrages in the area. There is a network of canals in the region which has brought prosperity.

Pat and Thar are desert in such parts of Sind where canal waters cannot reach. Pat is a regular sea of sand. Here are *bhits or* sand-hills and also *dhands* or salt lakes. The Thar is a part of Tharparkar district, and is a continuation of the Rajputana desert.

Sind Kohistan comprises parts of Karachi, Thatta, Dadu, Larkana and Sukkur districts. Here are low hills running north to south. The plateaus of Dhar Yao and Danna Towers in this region are 4-6000 ft. high. The streams that drain the area include the Hab, the Baran, the Aral, the Lyari, and the Malir. In this area there are two famous lakes the Manchar lake and the Kalri lake.

Below Thatta begins the Sind delta. The uneven surface of the land is marked by a network of flowing and abandoned rivers. The coastland is 550 miles long partly in Sind and partly in Baluchistan. The coastal strip which is flooded at hightide contains mangrove swamps. Adjoining the Indus delta is the Rann of Kutch, an old marine gulf now silted up. It consists of marshy salt plain which is inundated with water during the monsoons.

Baluchistan is an arid rock basin with rings of mountains on all sides. The Kirthar range separates Baluchistan from Sind. The Sulaiman mountains separate Baluchistan from the Punjab. The Toba Kakar range separates Baluchistan from Afghanistan. In the Kakri range lies in the Khojak Pass; in the Kirthar range is the Bolan Pass. The Kachhi desert lying in the re-entrant angle between the Sulaiman and the Kirthar ranges is an extension of the Sind plain. This is one of the hottest regions in the world. In the interior there are numerous ranges—the Brahui range, the Mekran range, the Chagai range, the Raskoh range, the Siahan range, and the Pab range. The most fertile part of Baluchistan is the Quetta—Pishin valley famous for its fruit. Quetta and Ziarat are important hill stations. The juniper forests around Ziarat are among the best juniper forests in the world. Baluchistan is a water shed draining eastwards into the Indus valley, southwards into the Arabian sea, and inward into inland lakes or *Hamuns*. The main *Hamun* is Mushkhel Hamun 1600 ft. above sea level, with hill streams flowing into it. The main rivers of Baluchistan are the Nari, the Bolan, the Sarawan, the Hingol, the Mula, the Rakshan, the Dasht, the Pishin Lora, and the Zhob.

LAND REFORMS

Land reforms are measures aiming and directed towards economic development and social justice by agrarian re-organisation, and conferring on the peasant the right of owning the land that he tills. The need of agrarian reforms arose in Pakistan because the agrarian

structure was of the feudal type which concentrated wealth with a few landlords, and made the majority of tenants virtually serfs.

The land reforms were first introduced in 1959 under the Ayub regime. Under these reforms the ceilings for agricultural holdings were fixed at 500 acres for irrigated land and 1000 acres for unirrigated land. About three million acres of land were resumed on the payment of compensation and sold to 2 lakh tenants for Rs. 157 crore to be paid in instalments. All jagirs were abolished, and the lands thereunder were resumed without the payment of compensation.

The PPP Government made further reforms in 1972. Under the new reforms the ceilings for land holdings were reduced to 150 acres in the case of irrigated land and 300 acres in the case of unirrigated land. Under these reforms 8 lakh acres of land were resumed without the payment of compensation, and distributed among the tenants without charging any price.

All costs of traditional inputs have been shifted from the tenants to the landowners. Arbitrary ejectment of tenants has been banned. The tenants have been given the right of pre-emption in the event of the sale of land. 40,04,950 acres of land have been resumed under these reforms. The lands resumed province-wise are: Punjab 19,36,483 acres; Sind 10,00,739 acres; N.W.F.P 2,98,890 acres; Baluchistan 7,68,833 acres.

Under the previous regimes Government and military officers got considerable areas of land. All land in excess of 100 acres has been confiscated. The responsibility for the payment of water rate and all agricultural taxes has been passed on to the land owners. The landowner is to meet henceforward the cost of improved seed. The total responsibility shifted to the landowner is assessed at Rs. 52 crore per year.

The objectives of these reforms are to stop the polarisation of rural society through agrarian reforms; to provide a new framework for the utilisation of new technology; to maximise agricultural production; and to increase employment opportunities in the rural areas.

LAW REFORMS

LAW REFORMS have been introduced under the Law Reforms Ordinance, 1962. The highlight of these reforms is the complete separation of the judiciary from the executive.

Far reaching reforms have been introduced with regard to criminal procedure. The commitment proceedings have been abolished. The summons-case trial procedure has been made the rule in magisterial courts. The warrant case trial procedure will henceforward be confined to High Courts and Sessions Courts. Categories of offences to be compounded have been enlarged. The jurisdiction of the Sessions Courts had been widened, and courts in general have been empowered to punish a person for swearing false testimony.

Revisional jurisdiction has been conferred on District Judges. The right of second appeal has been limited in certain cases. The Letters Patent appeals in the High Courts have been abolished. Provision has been made for speedy service of the parties and their witnesses.

The law of evidence in relation to the trial of civil and criminal cases arising out of statements which are defamatory has been amended so that the complaint of the plaintiff is not subject to scandulous question in cross examination at the initial stage of the proceedings when the question before the court will be whether the defamatory statement was made and if so whether it was true.

The Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act, 1965 has been amended to require counsel appearing in any case to fill up a power of attorney signifying his acceptance of brief by him with a certificate separately signed by him indicating the fee settled and paid with balance, if any.

The law has been amended to provide that every accused person shall be brought to trial within six months of his arrest failing which he shall be entitled to be released on bail, however serious the charge against him may be.

A permanent Law Commission has been set up to scrutinise the laws.

LEARNED BODIES

ALL PAKISTAN Education Conference was established in 1951 at Karachi as a private body. It carries out research and studies in education. It translates Western and Oriental classics into Urdu.

Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Karachi was set up in 1947 as an autonomous body. It undertakes research in the field of Urdu literature and publishes important works. It publishes a quarterly 'Urdu'.

Baluchi Academy Quetta was established in 1961 as an autonomous body. Its function is to promote the Baluchi language and culture.

Bazm-e-Iqbal was established in 1950 as a private body. It carries out research studies in the philosophy and teachings of Allama Iqbal. It publishes a quarterly (English-Urdu) 'Iqbal'.

Bazm-e-Saqafat, Multan was established in 1961 as a private body. Its functions are to protect regional culture and to promote their integration through literature and culture. It publishes creative writings of classical and modern writers of regional languages.

The Central Urdu Development Board, Lahore was established in 1962 as an autonomous body. Its function is to broad base Urdu in such a way that it becomes the common language of Pakistan both in its written and spoken form.

Daira-i-Moinul Ma'araf, Karachi was established in 1958 as a private body. Its main function is to preserve the Islamic cultural heritage.

Institute of Islamic Culture Lahore was established in 1950 as an autonomous body. Its function is to carry out research work in Islamic thought and life.

Iqbal Academy Karachi is an autonomous body under the Central Government established in 1951 to carry out research and studies in the philosophy of Allama Iqbal.

Islamic Research Institute, Islamabad was established in 1960 as an autonomous body. It carries out research in the contribution of Islam to thought, science, and culture.

West Pakistan Urdu Academy, Lahore was established in 1956. It compiles, edits and publishes scientific and technical books in Urdu.

Majlis-i-Tarraqqi-e-Adab, Lahore was established in 1950. Its functions include the publication of classical literature, and awarding of prizes on best original writings.

Majlis Shah Hussain, Lahore was established in 1964 as a private body. Its functions are the promotion of Punjabi literature and culture.

The National Book Centre of Pakistan, Karachi was established in 1962 as an autonomous organisation. It investigates the tastes and needs of the reading public to arouse book consciousness.

Pakistan Historical Society, Karachi was set up in 1950 as a private body. Its functions are to promote historical studies and to undertake research in the study of history of Islam and Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

Pakistan Philosophical Congress was established in 1954 as an autonomous organisation. Its functions are to promote philosophical studies.

Pakistan Writers Guild, Karachi was established in 1959 as a collective body of authors. Its functions are to promote the cause of authors.

Punjabi Adabi Academy, Lahore was established in 1957 as an autonomous body. It publishes literature about the Punjab and the Punjabi.

Shah Waliullah Academy Hyderabad was established in 1963 as an autonomous body. Its main aim is to undertake research in the philosophy of Shah Waliullah.

Sindhi Adabi Board, Hyderabad was established in 1951 as an autonomous body. Its function is to foster the language and literature of Sind.

Urdu Development Board Karachi was established in 1958 as an autonomous body. The Board is concentrating on the compilation of a grand Urdu lexicon.

LIBRARIES

At present there are about 5000 libraries in Pakistan. Under the Education reforms it is proposed to raise the number of libraries to 50,000 to be set up throughout the length and breadth of the country.

The oldest and the most extensive library in Pakistan is the Punjab University Library with 2½ lakh books. It was established in 1882. The Karachi University has a good library containing 1½ lakh books.

Among the public libraries, the Punjab Public Library, Lahore is the most important with 1½ lakh books. There are good libraries at Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Multan, Sialkot, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Every Municipal Committee and Town Committee runs a library. Some Union Councils in rural areas have also small libraries. Most of the educational institutions have libraries.

At the Central Government level there is a Directorate of Archives and Libraries. The Directorate maintains the Liaquat National Library, Karachi; the Central Secretariat Library, Islamabad; and the National Archives Library, Islamabad. The National Bibliographical Unit is attached to the Directorate of Archives and Libraries and is responsible for the collection of bibliographical data on Pakistani books and periodicals.

The International Book Exchange Centre is also attached to the Directorate of Archives and Libraries. It exchanges books with other countries and distributes foreign books to libraries in Pakistan.

The largest Departmental library in Pakistan is the library of the State Bank of Pakistan with 50,000 books mostly on economics, finance, and banking.

The main library associations in Pakistan are West Pakistan Library Association; Karachi Library Association; and All Pakistan Library Association.

The Universities of Karachi, Lahore, and Peshawar conduct post-graduate courses in library science. The number of trained librarians in Pakistan is about 1000.

LIVESTOCK

THE LIVE STOCK in Pakistan comprises cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, poultry, horses, donkeys and camels.

Among the buffaloes the Nili Bar and Kundi breeds of she buffaloes are among the best breeds of the world. Among milch cows the

Red Sindhis and Sahiwal breeds have obtained a world wide reputation as milk producers. The *Dhani* and *Bhagnari* are famous breeds of oxen suitable for draught.

The important cattle farms are at: Malir; Mirpur Khas; Sakrand; Dadu; Bahawalpur; Jahanian; Jahangirabad; Rakh Ghulaman; Qadirabad; Sahiwal; Okara; Bahadur Nagar; Fazilpur; Rakh Kishore etc.

The camels are generally found in Sind, Bahawalpur, Mekran, Kharan, and Thal.

The best horses are bred in Baluchistan and the Punjab. Thorough breds from these regions are considered the best in the sub-continent.

The Kaghan breed of goats are known for their fine hair *pashmina*, There is Angora goat farm at Rakh Kabirwala in Muzaffargarh district.

Sheep are generally found in the N.W.F.P, Thal, Baluchistan, and Thar. There are Sheep Farms at Jaba (Hazara), Okara, and Jhimpir.

Major poultry farms are at Landhi and Quetta. Thousands of such farms are run by private persons on cottage industry basis. There is Poultry Development Centre at Gujar Khan.

Some of the problems with regard to livestock in Pakistan are:

(1) There is shortage of good animals for draught, milk, and meat.

(2) The majority of cattle are under fed.

(3) Pakistan cattle are victims of many diseases.

(4) Cattle breeding operations need intensification.

(5) There is indiscriminate slaughter of cattle.

(6) Trade in cattle is not properly organised.

There are about 1000 Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries in the country.

The principal educational institution in animal husbandry is the College of Animal Husbandry at Lahore. Some important research institutions are: Veterinary Research Institute, Lahore; Foot and Mouth Disease Research Centre, Lahore ; and Live stock Production Research Centre, Lahore.

MANPOWER

THE POPULATION of Pakistan is 6½ crore. The manpower available for gainful employment is a little more than 2 crore. Out of every three persons in Pakistan one is gainfully employed or could be employed, and two are dependents.

About 55% of the workers are employed in agriculture; 22% in industry; 11% in trade and commerce; 7% in the service of Government and autonomous bodies and 5 per cent in miscellaneous pursuits. About 15% of the total manpower is either unemployed or under-employed.

The manpower situation is characterised by an overall surplus of manpower on the one hand, and a shortage of trained and skilled personnel on the other. The surplus problem is due to high population growth. The manpower tends to increase much faster than the capacity of the economy to absorb it. The surplus takes the form of under-employment rather than un-employment. In contrast to the over-all surplus certain categories of trained and skilled manpower are in short supply. This is due to widespread illiteracy and lack of training facilities.

The Manpower Policy of Government is to review the development of manpower resources as an investment in human capital, and to balance supply and demand. The objectives of manpower policy are to increase employment; to reduce the growth of unemployment and under-employment; to increase labour productivity; and to meet the shortage of and growing demand for skilled manpower.

Government have adopted a number of measures to promote manpower policy. In development programmes preference is given to labour intensive projects. In the field of agriculture preference is given to such technical improvements as are labour intensive. Farm mechanisation which is likely to replace labour is not encouraged, and is introduced only when it is complementary to labour. The Industrial Location Policy has been adopted with a view to promoting a greater variety of employment opportunities. A New Labour Policy has been pronounced. Work programmes have been launched as policy tools for increasing employment.

The National Manpower Council was established in 1962. Its

functions are to evolve policies and programmes for the development and utilisation of human resources; to devise programmes for meeting requirements of trained personnel, and of productive employment for the surplus manpower; to draw schemes for improved utilisation of manpower through better management; and to establish a manpower planning organisation for development of basic data and analysis of manpower planning.

A High Level Personnel Committee attached to the Manpower Council studies the needs and problems of high level personnel. The National Training Board deals with schemes for the training of manpower. The Civil Works Board deals with problems of surplus manpower.

Employment Exchanges help in the procurement of jobs. Their activities are limited to lower category jobs. There are two dozen exchanges in the country, and through them about 1 lakh persons get jobs every year.

The National Employment Bureau is a body attached to the National Manpower Council and helps Pakistani technical personnel to get jobs both inside and outside the country.

The Youth Employment Service Centres give vocational guidance to young people and assist them in finding jobs suited to their interest and ability.

METEOROLOGY

IN 1947 there were about 600 observing stations and about 1200 observations were taken daily. Now the number of observing stations is over 1500, and that of daily observations over 5000. The number of forecasting offices has risen from 6 to 24. Over 50,000 weather forecasts and warnings are issued every year.

The meteorological stations include:

(1) Surface Synoptic Stations which record and report observations for weather forecasting and warning purposes.

(2) Aeronautical meteorological stations which record and report meteorological elements every hour for aviation purposes.

(3) Climatological stations which record observations at selected synoptic hours for climatological purposes.

(4) Rainguage and Hydrometerological stations which record rainfall and snowfall; and
(5) Ships Observatories which record observations of weather at sea.
(6) Pilot Balloon Stations which record upper air observarions.
(7) Radar stations which locate cyclones, and thunderstorms.

There is an Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics at Quetta. It offers training facilities in all branches of meteorology and allied sciences.

There are six seismic, six solar radiation, three geomagnetic, one ozone measuring and two ionospheric observatories in Pakistan.

The seismological observatories are equipped to record earthquakes. These stations are placed as one of the world's seventeen first line seismological stations.

The magnetic observatories at Quetta record the earth's magnetic variations.

MINERALS

CHITRAL HIGHLANDS, Potwhar, Salt range, Waziristan, Baluchistan and Sind Kohistan are regions rich in mineral wealth. The term 'mineral' applies to all things that are extracted from earth-solid material like coal or iron, liquid like petroleum, or gaseous like natural gas.

There are oil fields at Khaur, Dhulian, Karsal, Tut, Kot Sarang and Mayal in Campbellpur district and Joya Mir and Balkassar in Jhelum district. The production is about 5 lakh tons which meets 10-15 per cent of the country's requirements. There are refineries at Rawalpindi and Karachi.

There are 9 gas fields in Pakistan and the reserves are estimated at 17 million cubic feet. The biggest gas field is at Sui with estimated reserves of 7 million cubic feet. Transmission pipelines for the gas have been carried to all parts of the country. The annual consumption is about one lakh million cubic feet. Recently another gas field has been discovered in Dera Ghazi Khan district. 55% of the gas is used by industries as fuel ; 36% is used for the generation of power, and 9% for domestic purposes.

There are coal mines in the Salt range at Dandot and Pidh with an average production of 2 lakh tons. The Makarwal field in the trans-Indus salt range produces 1000 tons per day. The Sor range Degari coal field in Baluchistan spread over an area of 30 square miles has a production of 1000 tons per day. The Khost-Shahrig-Harnai coal field in Baluchistan is the largest coalfield with an annual production of over 1 lakh tons. The Mach-Bolan coalfield has an annual production of 70,000 tons. In Sind there are coal fields at Lakhra and Meting-Jhimpir.

The production of rock salt is of the order of 3 lakh tons and that of sea salt 30,000 tons. The principal mines are at Khewra, Warcha, Kalabagh, Bahadur Khel, Jatta and Karak. Khewra mine is the second biggest salt mine in the world. Over 1000 miners produce 800 tons of rock salt from this mine every day.

There are iron mines at Chichali and Kuch in Mianwali district; at Dalmar and Nissar in Chitral; at Langrial in Hazara; and at Dalbandin and Raskoh in Baluchistan. The annual production is about 25,000 tons.

Chromite is found in Zhob, Kharan, Chagai, Waziristan and Malakand. Pakistan is one of the leading producers of Chromite in the world. Annual production is about 25000 tons and most of it is exported.

There are large deposits of gypsum at Khewra, Dandot, Daudkhel, Spintangi, Kohat, Rohri and Lora Lai. Annual production is about 1½ lakh tons.

There are large deposits of limestone in the country, the two main quarries being at Daudkhel and Hyderabad. Annual production is about 2 million tons.

There are marble deposits at Mulla Ghori, Maneri, Chundai Tarko hill (Mardan), Kala Chita range, Muzaffarabad, Dalbandin, and Dadu. Some of these marbles are among the best in the world, and are largely exported.

In Dera Ghazi Khan district, uranium has been found. We are rich in minerals, but so far we have not been able to even scratch the surface for them. According to the testimony of Premier Bhutto not even a tenth of our mineral resources have been touched so far. Activities for the exploitation of minerals are now being stepped up.

MINORITIES

THE POPULATION of minorities in Pakistan is about 36 lakh only. This comes to 5.6 per cent of the total population.

The Christians are 1.36% of the total population; Scheduled Castes .98%; Hindus .47%; Buddhists .06%; Parsis .012%; and Others .002%. Ahmadis are 2.8% of the total population.

The Constitution of Pakistan makes special provisions to ensure equality of treatment for the minorities. Specific provisions safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the minorities.

Government have set up a full-fledged Ministry of Minorities Affairs to identify the grievances of the minorities, and work for their redress.

The minorities can vote and stand as candidates in general constituencies. In addition special representation has been provided for them in the Assemblies and local bodies.

A fund known as the Pakistan Minorities Fund has been set up to help the poorer sections of the minorities.

While in India communal riots are very frequent there has never been any communal riot in Pakistan since Independence.

The Ahmadis are the followers of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian. On migration to Pakistan they have set up the Headquarters at Rabwah. They regard Mirza Ghulam Ahmad as a prophet and this belief conflicts with the doctrine of the finality of the prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad (peace be on him). The National Assembly of Pakistan passed in September 1974 a law declaring the Ahmadis to be a minority.

MOHENJO DARO

MOHENJO DARO is seven miles from Dokri a railway station on the Kotri-Habibkot section of the Railway. It is also connected with Karachi by a direct air flight.

The site is of great archaeological importance. Here the remains of a long forgotten prehistoric civilisation generally referred to as the Indus valley civilisation have been unearthed. This civilisation which was contemporary to the civilisation of the Nile and Tigris-Euphrates valleys flourished about 3000 BC.

The objects unearthed from the site bear testimony to a very high standard of civilisation. The discovery has reshaped the history of Pakistan. The erroneous conception that before the advent of the Aryans there was no organised society in Pakistan has been dispelled as a result of the discovery at Mohenjo Daro. The discovery has proved that as early as the third millenium BC people in Pakistan lived in organised societies and had a highly developed culture which was of the same order that prevailed in Egypt and Iraq.

From the ruins it appears that the ancient city was spread over two parts, the upper and the lower. The upper part was in a citadel and contained such buildings as the Great Bath, the Assembly Hall and the Stupa. Below the citadel lay the lower city containing the residential area for the common people.

It appears that the ancient city was properly planned. Broad, parallel streets 30 ft. wide ran north-south and east-west and were crossed by similar other streets at right angles thereby splitting up the whole area into oblong blocks of equal size. There are signs of an elaborate system of drainage. The houses were commodious, and access thereto was provided from the main street as well as the side lanes.

A museum has been set up at the site. At the museum there is a fine collection of figurines, toys, beads, ornaments, statutes, pottery, jewellery and other relics discovered from the site. A surprising wealth of gold and silver ornaments, precious stones, household utensils, and implements and weapons of various kinds have been collected from these excavations and now displayed at the museum.

The seals excavated from the site speak of the artistry of the people of Mohenjo Daro. These seals display exquisite engravings of various animals. These also bear a script which has yet to be deciphered. There is evidence to show that the complex civilisation came to a tragic end about the middle of the second millenium BC.

MOUNTAINS

IN THE northern highlands we have the Himalayas, the Karakoram, and the Hindukush. These mountains remain covered with snow and the average elevation is 20,000 ft. The main peaks are: (1) Karakoram Godwin Austin or K2 28,250 ft; (2) Himalayas—Nanga

Parbat 26,600 ft; and (3) Hindukush—Tirich Mir 25363 ft. Some of the passes are Babusar (14931 ft.); Lawari 10230 ft; Shandur 12205 ft; Muzragh 19030 ft; and Karakoram 18290 ft.

To the south of the northern elevated ranges are the low Siwalik hills where the height does not exceed 10,000 ft. Here we have some fine valleys and hill stations, including the Kaghan Valley, the Swat Valley, and the Murree Galis. Some of our hill stations are Murree, Nathiagali, Ayubia, Abbotabad, and Swat.

In the west, along the N.W.F.P there are various ranges such as Khyber hills, Mohmand hills, Sufed Koh, Tirah hills, Khattak hills, Waziristan hills etc. These hills are not very high and are dry. Here we have some of the historic passes, the Khyber, the Kurram, and the Gomal connecting Pakistan with Afghanistan.

To the south of the Siwalik hills in the Punjab is the Potwhar plateau. The height varies from 1000-2000 ft. The main range is the Kalachitta which engirldes Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The surface is greatly cut by deep ravines. Oil fields are located in this region.

To the south of the Potwhar plateau is the salt range. The area is rich in salt and coal. Sakesar is the highest peak about 5000 ft.

In Baluchistan the Suleman range divides the Punjab from Baluchistan. The highest peak is Takht Suleman 11295 ft. The Kakri range forms the boundary between Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The Khojak pass lies across this range. Here is the Shelabagh railway tunnel, 2½ miles long and one of the largest railway tunnels in the world. The Brahui range occupies the north part of Jhalwan. The Chagai hills run across Chagai district. The Rasskoh range lies to the south of Chaghai hills. The Murdar range runs through Quetta district. The Mekran range runs across Mekran. The Siahan range lies between Kharan and Mekran. The Pab range runs through Las Bela. In Baluchistan the main hill stations are Quetta and Ziarat.

Kirthar mountains are spread over parts of Baluchistan and Sind. The Bolan pass lies across this range. In Sind Kohistan comprising parts of Karachi, Thatta, Dadu, Larkana, and Sukkur we have low hills, some of which are the Laki, the Kambhu, the Bhadra, the Bhit, the Bidur, and the Dunbar.

MULTAN

MULTAN IS a Divisional headquarter city of the Punjab, 208 miles from Lahore.

As late as 1245 the Chenab flowed to the east of Multan, and Multan was in the Sind Sagar Doab. The Chenab now flows to the west of Multan.

According to tradition, Multan is as old as Noah's flood. It is related that Yafis a son of Noah settled here after the deluge. Hans a descendant of Yafis founded the city which came to be called Hanspur.

Hanspur was destroyed in one of the invasions, and Raja Bhagat founded another city at the site which was called Bhagpur. This town was in turn destroyed, and repopulated by Raja Sham who called it Shampur.

Sometime later Raja Mor founded a city at the site which he called Mortaran. Next Raja Kasyapa named it Kasayapapura.

General Cunningham has identified Multan with Kaspaeria of Ptolemy.

During the Buddhist period the place was known as Mulasthanpura and this name was derived from the idol of gold in the chief temple of the city.

At the time of the invasion of Alexander it was the principal seat of the Malli, and Alexander subdued it after a good deal of struggle.

When Hieun Tsiang visited it in 641 AD it was a part of Sind and was ruled by Raja Chach. The city at that time had a circuit of five miles. The Chinese traveller saw the golden idol gorgeously attired and magnificently placed in the temple. He refers to the city as Meulo-san-pu-lo.

Mohammad bin Qasim captured the city in 712 AD and it became a provincial headquarter town under the Arabs.

The Arab geographer Masudi visited Multan in 915 AD, and found it under a king of the Quraish tribe.

In 980 the town came under the influence of the Karmatians. When Mahmud Ghazanavi invaded the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent,

the Karmatian ruler of Multan allied himself with Anandpal. In 1010 the Karmatians were deposed, and Masud the son of Mahmud Ghazanavi became the Governor of Multan.

In 1176 Shahabuddin Ghuri conquered Multan and appointed Ali Karmani as the Governor.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Multan suffered from the Mongol raids. After the Mongols there was generally anarchy, and the people elected Shaikh Yusuf as their ruler. Thereafter power passed on to the Langhas who ruled independently for about a century.

In 1527 Multan was captured by Babur. Under the Mughals, Multan enjoyed a period of peace and prosperity. On the disintegration of the Mughal rule Multan became a province of Afghanistan. When the Afghan rule weakened the Sadozais ruled over Multan. The last king of this dynasty was Nawab Muzaffar Khan Sadozai who died in action culminating in the capture and sack of Multan by Ranjit Singh in 1818 AD. After the establishment of the Council of Regency at Lahore as a consequence of the first Sikh war, difficulties arose between Diwan Mulraj and the British officials which culminated in the murder of two British officials, and an insurrection at Multan. That episode led to the second Sikh war and the ultimate annexation of the Punjab by the British.

The main city of Multan is walled and has six gates, namely Delhi gate, Daulat gate, Lohari gate, Bohar gate, Haram gate, and Pak gate. The city is built on a mound of considerable height, formed of the debris of the ancient cities.

Outside the city where there is now Qasim Bagh there used to be a fort. The walls of the fort were built by Murad Baksh, the son of Shah Jahan when he was the Viceroy of Multan. The fort had originally forty six towers and bastions, including two flanking towers at each of the four gates. It had a circuit of more than a mile. The Ravi used to flow close to the fort, and its ditches were filled up by water brought from the river. The fort was destroyed during the second Sikh war.

Within the fort area are the mausoleums of Hazrat Bahawal-ul-Haq and Hazrat Rukn-e-Alam. Hazrat Bahawal Haq came to Multan in 1222 AD and died in the fourteenth century at the age of

over 100 years. Hazrat Rukn-e-Alam was the grandson of Hazrat Bahawal Haq. The mausoleum of Hazrat Rukn-e-Alam is the glory of Multan. It stands on a high ground being 150 ft. high. The tomb was built by the emperor Ghiasuddin Tughluk.

Close by are the remains of an ancient Hindu temple of the Narsingh Avatar of Vishnu called Parahaladpuri, which was partially blown down by an explosion of the powder magazine during the siege of 1848-49.

The great Temple of the Sun once occupied the very centre of the citadel. It was destroyed during the reign of Aurangzeb. Jamia Masjid was erected in the place by Aurangzeb. This mosque afterwards became the powder magazine of the Sikhs and was blown up.

Within the fort area is an obelisk 70 ft. in height erected in memory of Vans Agnew and Lt. Anderson the two British officers who were killed during the insurrection of 1848.

Close to the mausoleum of Hazrat Bahawal Haq is the tomb of Nawab Muzaffar Khan, the last ruler of Multan.

About a quarter of a mile to the east of the fort on the high bank of the old bed of the Ravi is the mausoleum of Hazrat Shams Tabriz. The saint came from Baghdad and died in 1276 AD.

Inside the Gurdezi Mohallah is the mausoleum of Shaikh Mohd Yusuf, the saint ruler of Multan who died in 1136 AD.

Inside the Pak gate is the mausoleum of Hazrat Musa Pak Shahid. He was a descendant of Hazrat Jalaluddin Surkhposh of Uch.

In the midst of the city in the Chauk bazar is *Masjid Ali Mohd. Khan.* This fine and superb building was built by Nawab Ali Muhammad Khan Khakwani in 1757 AD during his viceroyalty of Multan.

In Choupar bazar is *Masjid Phul Hattan Wali* said to have been built by the emperor Farrukh Siyar.

The Idgah is situated about a mile to the north of the fort area. It was here that the British officers were killed during the insurrection of 1848. The Idgah was built by Nawab Abdus Samad Khan in 1735 when he was the Viceroy of Multan.

In the eastern quarter of the city is the building known as *Am Khas*. Prince Murad Baksh when Viceroy of Multan had public audience here. Diwan Sawan Mal added a *Baradari* to the building. The edifice stands in the midst of a beautiful garden.

The *Shish Mahal* was constructed by Nawab Muzaffar Khan for his residence. It is now used as a public office.

On the main road leading to the cantonment is a tablet showing that Ahmad Shah Durrani was born at Multan.

According to an old proverb the four specialities of Multan are dust, heat, beggars and graveyards. The roads are dusty; during the summer the heat is intense; beggars are numerous; and the town is studded with graveyards.

After the establishment of Pakistan, Multan has made rapid progress on the industrial, social, and cultural fronts. A number of suburbs and industrial estates have sprung up on all sides of the town. The process of industrialisation has been accelerated as a consequence of the establishment of a fertiliser factory, and the thermal power station. The Multan thermal power station is the biggest power station of its kind in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

Multan is famous for its beautiful glazed pottery, camel skin work, and the manufacture of fine cotton fabrics. Multan is an important market for agricultural produce. The mangoes of Multan have a name throughout the country. Close to Multan is a model agricultural farm set up with the assistance of Government.

MUSEUMS

THE NATIONAL Museum is at Karachi. It has a representative collection from all over Pakistan, including ancient art from Mohenjo Daro and Harappa, and specimen from Gandhara. The dioramas on display at the museum display life in the stone age and prehistoric period; aboriginal tribes living in Kafiristan; the monastery of Takht Bai; and the siege of Debal by Muhammad bin Qasim. Ethnological material of cultural significance collected from all parts of Pakistan is also on display at the Museum.

The National Museum has been established at Islamabad as well. The Army Museum at Rawalpindi contains a rich collection of antiquities of military interest.

The Central Museum at Lahore has rich and varied collections comprising Buddhist, Brahminical and Jain sculptures, inscribed stones, stone implements, coins, paintings, and relics of the Mughal, Sikh, and British periods. There is a Zoological Museum at Government College, Lahore. There is a Commercial and Industrial Museum at Lahore. There is a museum at Lahore fort containing a rich collection of Mughal and Sikh arms, paintings and manuscripts.

The Agricultural Museum at Lyallpur contains a rich collection of foodgrains varieties, and other economic products.

The Archaeological Museum at Taxila contains antiquities unearthed from excavations at Taxila. There are archaeological museums at Mohenjo Daro, Bhambor, Umar Kot, and Saidu Sharif containing rich collections of antiquities unearthed from the sites.

The Museum at Peshawar specialises in Gandhara collections. The Islamia College Museum Peshawar contains mounted mammals, birds, fish, skeletons of mammals and other anatomical models.

MUSIC

UNLIKE EUROPEAN music, Pakistani music is based on a single line of notes, a complicated melody without chords or harmony. Rythmical and infinitely variable it is easily adapted to the emotions and ideas of the performer who is not bound by rules of harmony. Little of the music is written so that the singers can display considerable improvisation, spontaneity and freshness. The earliest master of music among the Muslims in India was Amir Khusro. He invented numerous classical styles and instruments. In the Mughal court music reached great heights. The most well known singer in the court of Akbar was Tan Sen.

The most popular kind of classical music consists of *dhrupad*, *qawali*, *tappa*, *thumri*, *khayal*, *dadra* etc. *Dhrupad* is a vigorous type of music used for heroic tales. *Qawali* is the devotional type of music. *Tapa* is quick tempo music. *Thumri* is light.

In folk music the main specialities are ***Bhatiali***, ***Bhawal***, ***Bohan***, ***Dhola***, ***Mahiya***, ***Kafi***, ***Pahari*** and ***Purbi***.

Pakistani music, classical or folk is to be sung or danced to. The basic instruments used to play the music include: Harmonium;

Tambora; *Sarod*; *Rabab*; *Tabla*; *Sitar*; *Shahnai*; *Sarangi*; *Vichitravina* and the Flute.

Leading exponents of classical music are Roshan Ara Begum, Amanat Ali, Fateh Ali, Nazakat Ali and Salamat Ali. All of them are the recipients of the President's Award of Pride of Performance.

In the field of folk music there are numerous artists. The most well known name is that of Nur Jahan who is generally referred to as the Queen of Melody.

The Art Council Lahore, and the Institute of Culture Karachi, run classes in music.

Radio Pakistan and Television are playing very important and conspicuous roles in promoting music and discovering new talent.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

THE NATIONAL anthem of Pakistan was written by Abul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri.

Rendered into English the anthem reads:—

"Happy be the sacred land;
Happy be the beauteous realm;
Symbol of High Resolve,
Land of Pakistan!
Blessed be the Citadel of Faith,
The order of Sacred Land,
The Might of the brotherhood of the people,
May the Nation, the country, and the State,
Shine in glory everlasting!
Blessed be the goal of our ambition.
The flag of crescent and the star,
Leads to the way of progress and perfection,
Interpretor of our past, glory of our present,
Inspiration of our future,
Symbol of Almighty's protection!"

NATIONAL GUARDS

THE NATIONAL Guards Scheme was introduced in 1973. The scheme aims at the mobilisation of the public mind to accept the idea of a disciplined citizens force in the context of nation-at-arms concept to protect their homes and hearths in the event of foreign aggression. The intention is to develop a voluntary reserve force of trained manpower for the country.

There are four components of the National Guards namely the Mujahid force; the Janbaz force, the National Cadet Corps, and the Women Guards.

The Mujahid force comprises physically fit male persons between the ages of 18 and 30 years. In addition to their training in second line training the Mujahids are trained in the first line duties as well.

The Janbaz force comprises physically fit male persons between the ages of 18 and 50 years. The force is trained close to the homes of the people concerned without disturbing their normal vocations.

National Cadet Corps is open to all college-going male students. The training is imparted in various colleges without disturbing the educational curricula.

The Women Guards are open to all Pakistani women between the ages of 18 and 35 years. They are trained in the essentials of nursing, first aid, families welfare, handling of small arms, office work, and handling of telecommunications works.

The National Guards Scheme is well conceived and is intended to ensure the participation of the people in the defence of their country.

NAVY

At the time of Independence the Pakistan Navy was a meagre and ill assorted force. There were hardly 50 officers. At that time the Navy had only a few frigates and old type of mine-sweepers. Now the Navy is a well organised force and has a fleet comprising of cruisers, submarines, frigates, mine-sweepers and destroyers.

The Naval headquarters are at Karachi. The Head of the Navy is the Chief of Staff, Navy. In the Pakistan Navy the senior cadres

are: Admiral of the Fleet; Admiral; Vice-Admiral; Rear Admiral; Commodore; Captain; Commander; Lieutenant; Sub-Lieutenant. In the junior cadre the ranks are: Branch List Officer; Midshipman; Chief Petty Officer; Leading Rate; Able Rate; and Ordinary Rate.

The main branches are: the Operations Branch; the Personnel Branch; the Technical Services Branch; and the Naval Aviation Branch. Each branch is under a Staff Officer. The Operations Branch deals with communications, movements, plans, security, intelligence, public relations and operations. The Personnel Branch deals with naval personnel, their retirement, service conditions, discipline, welfare, and training. The Technical Services Branch deals with all kinds of naval stores, including the ships, the needed equipments and weapons, and dockyard facilities. The Naval Aviation Branch is responsible for co-ordination, and administration of all aerial matters pertaining to the Navy.

The training establishments of the Navy are the PNS Himalayas, the PNS Rahbar, the PNS Karsaz, and the PNS Babar. The PNS Himalaya provides training in navigation, gunnery, torpedo, and sub-marines. At PNS Rahbar the cadets and sailors are given preliminary training in the various branches of the Navy. The PNS Karsaz provides for training in all technical branches of the Navy—shipwright, mechanical, electrical, ordinance, signal and communications. The PNS Babar is the Pakistan Naval Academy.

At the time of Independence the Navy had no docking facilities. A dockyard has now been provided at Karachi. In the wars of 1965 and 1971 the Pakistan Navy protected the seas, and successfully bombarded the Indian naval installations at Dwarka. In 1971 the naval personnel comprised 900 officers and 9000 ratings.

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

IN PAKISTAN civil aviation is the responsibility of the Pakistan International Airlines (PIA). It is an autonomous public corporation. In 1960 PIA became the first Asian commercial airline to operate its international services by a jet aircraft. In 1964 it captured world headlines by becoming the first non-communist airline to start a service to People's China and later to Russia. In 1966 PIA was

rated as the third best of the world's airlines in the matter of performance.

Till 1969-70 the PIA made considerable profits every year. In 1970-71 and 1971-72 the Airlines suffered heavy losses. The delinking of East Pakistan meant a serious set-back for the Airlines. Since 1972-73 the corner has been turned, and the Airlines are once again making a profit. The budget for 1974-75 provides for a revenue of Rs. 152 crore.

The PIA girdles the globe from Tokyo to New York. It operates on about two dozen international routes, the main cities covered being New York, London, Paris, Rome, Geneva, Istanbul, Baghdad, Jeddah, Tehran, Cairo, Kabul, Bahrain, Khatmandu, Rangoon, Bangkok, Canton, Peking, Shanghai, and Tokyo. The PIA on an average carries 13 lakh passengers, 8 crores pounds of cargo, and 80 lakh pounds of mail every year. The average take offs and landings per day are 250.

There are airports at Karachi, Nawabshah, Hyderabad, Mohenjo Daro, Sukkur, Sui, Pasni, Gwadur, Jiwni, Panjgur, Multan, Lyallpur, Lahore, Sargodha, Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Peshawar, Skardu, Gilgit, Chitral, Dera Ismail Khan and Quetta.

The engineering capabilities of the PIA have been formally recognised by the United States Federal Aviation Agency, and the British Air Registration Board. PIA's pilots are rated among the best in the world. The winsome air hostesses of the PIA in their distinctive uniforms have won world-wide fame for their charming inflight service and courtesy. PIA is rated among the world's first rank airlines.

Foreign airlines which operate in Pakistan include: Air France; Air Ceylon; Ariana Afghan Airlines; Alitali; British Overseas Airways; Deutsche Lufthansa; East African Airways; Iranian Airways; KLM Royal Dutch Airlines; Middle East Airlines; Pan American World Airways; Qantas Empire Airways; Scandanavian Airlines System; Swissair; Transports Aeriens Intercontinentaux; Transportes Aereos Da India Portigesa; Union of Burma Airways; Kuwait Airways etc.

Pakistan is a member of both the Warsaw Convention of 1929, and the Hague Protocol of 1955 which limit the liability of air

carriers on international flights. International air traffic to and through Pakistan is regulated by bi-lateral air service agreements between Pakistan and the countries concerned.

PIA's flight kitchen has gained international importance. It is equipped with the latest and sophisticated appliance and is manned by about 125 trained cooks. It has the capacity to provide 1,50,000 meals and snacks a month in accordance with strict hygienic standards. The service is liberally drawn upon by foreign airlines operating through Karachi.

The PIA's Ground Training School provides training in all branches of aviation. The School attracts trainees from various countries of Asia and Africa.

PIA has made a substantial contribution to the promotion of tourism. It has publicised abroad Pakistan's tourist attractions. Within the country it has played an active part in the setting up of hotels of internationally acceptable standards.

PAKISTAN WESTERN RAILWAY

PAKISTAN WESTERN Railway is the largest transport system in the country. The railway was first opened in 1861. Formerly it was known as the North Western Railway. It was renamed as Pakistan Western Railway in 1962.

Till 1962 Railway was under the control of the Central Government. Under the 1962 Constitution 'Railway' became a provincial subject. Under the Constitution of 1973 'Railway' has once again become a federal subject. It is administered by a Railway Board and the Headquarters are at Lahore.

In 1947 the North Western Railway had a route mileage of 6890 out of which 1891 miles were transferred to India on partition leaving a route mileage of 4999 to Pakistan. The route mileage has now risen to 5475. The total length of the railway track is 7606 miles.

There are 860 railway stations and 90 train halts. The Railway runs about 400 train services daily carrying about 4 lakh passengers. In 1973-74 the Railway owned about one thousand locomotives; about 3000 passenger and other coaching vehicles and over 30,000 freight wagons.

The number of passengers carried in a year is about 12 crore, twice the population of the country. The average figure of total mileage travelled by all passengers is 600 crore miles. This means that every passenger travels an average distance of 100 miles a year.

The average figure of freight carried by the Railway is 1½ crore tons per year. The average distance over which the freight is carried is 450 crore ton miles. Every ton of freight is carried over an average distance of 300 miles.

At the time of Independence all locomotives were run by coal. Now most of the locomotives are diesel or electric locomotives. Electric traction has been introduced between Lahore and Khanewal.

The two main lines are from Peshawar to Karachi, and from Karachi to Quetta. On the main line from Karachi to Peshawar some of the main junctions are Kotri, Hyderabad, Nawab Shah, Rohri, Khanpur, Samasatta, Multan, Khanewal, Lahore, Wazirabad, Lalamusa, Rawalpindi, Taxila, Nowshera and Peshawar.

The Carriage and Wagon Workshop Moghulpura is the biggest workshop in Pakistan employing 20,000 workers. The Central Diesel Locomotives Workshop at Rawalpindi provides facilities for the repair of locomotives. The Carriage Factory at Rawalpindi/Islamabad is equipped to manufacture about 150 carriages annually.

The Railway Training School at Walton enrols over 2000 trainees annually. The Regional Railway Training Centre, Walton imparts advanced training in railway operation and signalling to trainees from countries of the Middle East, Far East, and South East Asia. There is Diesel Locomotive. Training School at Karachi and Railway Accounts Academy at Quetta.

The budget for 1974-75 is about Rs. 125 crore. Passenger earnings form 40 per cent of the budget. Sixty percent of the income is from freight.

The Railway authorities maintain 64 hospitals and dispensaries with 1063 beds; a TB sanitorium; 21 Child Welfare and Maternity Centres; 8 High Schools; about three dozen primary schools and numerous recreation centres.

PASHTO

PASHTO IS of Aryan origin and there are references to Pashto speaking people in the Rig Veda as well as Zend Avesta. Pashto rose to prominence during the Muslim period.

Pashto has some old epics and a good deal of other written poetry, but the greater part of its poetic literature consists of unwritten folk poetry.

The early period of Pashto literature extends upto the seventeenth century. Amir Karor who flourished during the Ghazanavid period is the earliest known poet of Pashto. Abu Muhammad Hashim, Bustan Barech, Babar Khan, Bayzid Ansari, and Akhund Darweza are important names in Pashto literature during the period, Bayzid Ansari wrote '*Khair-ul-Bayan*', while Akhund Darweza wrote '*Makhzun-ul-Islam*'.

The medieval period covers the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Khushal Khan Khattak is the central figure of this period. He gave Pashto poetry a new turn by introducing new forms. The mysticism of Hafiz of Shiraz found an echo in the poetry of Rahman Baba. Hamid Mashokhail, Abdul Qadir Khan Khattak, and Ashraf Khan Hijri were also great Pashto poets of the period. Ahmad Shah Durrani the Afghan emperor was a good Pashto poet. The period produced '*Jangnamas*' or war epics. Muhammad Hotak produced '*Pata Khazana*' which is the most authentic anthology of classical Pashto poetry. The main prose works produced during the period included "*Tawarikh-i-Hafiz Rahmatkhani*" by Pir Muazzam Shah", "*Riazul Muhabbat*" by Muhabbat Khan, and "*Ajaib-ul-Lughat*" by Allah Yar Khan Rohila.

The principal Pashto poets of the twentieth century include: Syed Abdullah Shah; Khadim Muhammad Akbar; Maulana Abdul Qadir; Abdul Akbar Khan Akbar; Mian Ahmad Shah; Abdul Khaliq; Khan Mir Hilali; Mian Syed Rasul Rasa; Fazli Haq Shaida; Samandar Khan Samandar; Sanobar Hussain Mohmand; Amir Hamza Shinwari; and Syed Nasrullah Jan.

The prose writers of the modern period include: S. M. Idris; Fazal Haq Shaida; Syed Rasul Rasa; Hafiz Muhammad Idris; S. A. Rahman; Master Abdul Karim; Abdul Karim Mazloom;

Muhammad Aslam Khattak; Syed Nasrullah Jan; Nasurllah Khan Nasar; Abdullah Jan Asar; Muhammad Ajmal Khattak; Abdul Rauf Nowshervi; Taqween-ul-Haq; and Zafar Kakakhail.

The well known Pashto journals are the *Abaseen*, the *Jamhur-e-Islam*, and the *Ulus*.

The Pashto Academy is the main literary organisation for the development of Pashto. It has published Urdu translations of the works of Khushal Khan Khattak, and Rahman Baba. All the works of Iqbal, Hali's '*Mussadas*', and Shibli's '*Seeratun Nabi*' and Amir Ali's "The Spirit of Islam" have been translated into Pashto. The Academy is preparing a Pashto-Urdu-English Dictionary.

PASSES

The main passes in Pakistan are:

(1) Kilik Pass. It is in the Karakoram mountains connecting Gilgit with China. It is at a height of over 15000 ft.

(2) Baroghil pass. It is 150 miles north east of Chitral, and connects Chitral with Wakhan in Afghanistan. It is at a height of 12500 ft.

(3) Khan Khun Pass. It is in the Hindukush mountains at a height of 16,600 ft. and connects Chitral with Wakhan in Afghanistan.

(4) Kotgaz Pass. It is in the Hindukush range and connects Chitral with Wakhan.

(5) Dorah Pass. It is in the Hindukush mountains at a height of 14972 ft. It is in the Lutkuh river valley and connects Chitral with Badakshan and Nuristan two provinces of Afghanistan.

(6) Muztagh Pass. It is 19030 ft. high and connects Gilgit with Yarkhand in China.

(7) Lawarai Pass. It is 10200 ft. high in the Shandur range and connect Dir with Chitral.

(8) Shandur Pass. It is in the Shandur range at a height of 12,250 ft. and connects Chitral with Gilgit.

(9) Babusar Pass. It is at the head of the Kaghan Valley at a height of 14931 ft. and connects Hazara with Gilgit.

(10) Badwai Pass. It connects Dir with Swat Kohistan.

(11) Shangla Pass. Connects Upper Swat and Lower Swat.

(12) Dargai Pass. Connects Malakand with Mardan.

(13) Khyber Pass connects Peshawar with Kabul. The pass begins at Jamrud ten miles from Peshawar, and runs for 23 miles upto Torkham. The railway lines also runs through the pass.

(14) The Peiwar Kotal at the head of the Kurram Valley links Parachinar with Kabul.

(15) The Tochi pass links Bannu with Afghanistan through the Tochi Valley.

(16) Ghazni in Afghanistan is connected with Dera Ismail Khan in Pakistan through the Gomal Pass.

(17) The Khojak pass in Toba Kakar range connects Baluchistan with Afghanistan.

(18) Bolan Pass. It connects Baluchistan with Sind. It is between the railway stations Mach and Kolpur on the Rohri-Quetta section of the railway.

PEOPLE

THE PEOPLE of Pakistan are descended from several racial and sub-racial groups, including Dravidians, Aryans, Greeks, Persians, Afghans, Arabs, Mughals etc. Three dominant racial groups are the Indo-Aryan, the Turko-Iranian, and the Mongolo-Dravidian.

The North West Frontier is the home of the Pathans. They are tall, fair-complexioned, well built, and muscular. They have a passion for freedom, and are born soldiers. They have a social code of their own. They speak the Pashto. On account of the rugged environments, there is an element of ruggedness about the Pathans. They are generally extremists, good friends and bad enemies. Their villages are citadel-like, and the social life is dominated by blood-feuds lasting for generations.

In the land of the five rivers, the Punjabi is essentially a farmer-soldier. Usually tall, well built, active, forward looking, broad-minded, disciplined and industrious, he is a fine specimen of humanity. He is a good soldier, a good farmer, a good administrator, a good statesman, and a good scholar. His mother tongue is the Punjabi.

The cultural characteristics of Sind are derived from the rich and great sources of the pre-Aryan civilisation of Mohenjo Daro and the direct impact of Islam. The fine handicrafts that are characteristic of the Sind region are symbolic of the urge of the people to find some colour and meaning in life. Sind is the land of saints, and the urge to seek truth and bliss through contemplation of the mysteries of life against the deserts background are native to the Sindhi mind. Their mother tongue is Sindhi which is saturated with mystical lore.

In Baluchistan, the Baluchis are well built though not very tall. They wear the hairs of their heads long. They belong to the Turko-Iranian racial group. The Brahuis belong to the Dravidian group.

Karachi is a cosmopolitan city where people from different parts of the world may be seen. Apart from the Sindhis, the social scene in Karachi is dominated by the Urdu speaking people who have migrated from the various parts of India, particularly the Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad Deccan.

PEOPLE'S WORKS PROGRAMME

THE RURAL Works Programme was started in 1962 as a project outside the Five Year Plan and was backed by the counterpart funds generated by the PL 480 supplies from USA. The programme made considerable headway and was integrated with the Third and Fourth Plans. The programme went a considerable way in building the infra structure in the rural areas and in stimulating the process of development. The working of the programme brought to notice some shortcomings as well. The allocations were in many case influenced by political considerations. Over the working of the programme there was too much of bureaucratic control. It led to considerable waste and even corruption.

The People's Government have reoriented the programme and it is now called the People's Works Programme. The programme nation-wide and multi-dimensional in character aims at the economic and social welfare of the common man in the shortest possible time. It is intended to take the process of planning and implementing the development project to every urban and rural nook and corner of the country, and break through the restraints of the shortage of capital by transforming the vast potential of unemployed human resources

into productive capital. The practicability of the programme rests on the assumption that the people are capable of pursuing organised and enlightened self-interest and that the best method of solving national problems is through joint and co-operative efforts of the Government and the people.

The principal items in the programme include the provision of: community facilities such as workshops, roads, drainage and sanitation, irrigation and drainage channels, housing, water courses, small dams, afforestation, tree planting, small bridges, drinking water supply, plant protection operations, cottage industries poultry, bee keeping, fish culture, brick-making, orchard-growing sheep-breeding, adult literacy drive, education drive, cultural activities, playgrounds, and other activities for social and cultural development.

PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR IS the capital of the North West Frontier Province. It has the look of a Central Asian town.

Heredotus the Greek historian has referred to it as Pashkapures. Fa Hien mentions it as Poleusaha. Hieun Tsiang calls it Pulushapule. Masudi and Alberuni refer to it as Parshawar. Akbar the Mughal emperor gave the city its present name.

Shah ji ki Dheri is a mound of ancient ruins close to the city of Peshawar. From these ruins the remains of a stupa 286 ft. high have been discovered. The discoveries included a casket containing the ashes of Buddha. It was the site of the capital of the Kushans.

Peshawar was the site of a holy Pipal tree which according to traditions had given shade to Buddha. The tree was seen by Babar. It disappeared later at the age of 4500 years.

The main bazar of the city is Kissa Khwani bazar. It is studded with serais and tea houses reminiscent of the age when caravans used to stay in the serais, and story tellers did a good deal of business by telling stories.

The Chauk Yadgar is a historic square in the city. It is venue for political meetings. It was a scene of firing in 1930.

The Mahabat Khan mosque near Chauk Yadgar is the principal mosque of the city. It was built in 1670 by Mahabat Khan then the Governor of the province. He was the son of Ali Mardan Khan. The mosque is a miniature of the Badshahi Mosque at Lahore. Two minarets rise to a height of 110 feet each at the two corners with six small ones in between them.

The building Ghor Khatri is in the eastern part of the city. It was originally a place of Buddhist pilgrimage. Then a Hindu temple was constructed here. Jahan Ara Begum the daughter of Shah Jahan constructed a serai and a mosque there. During the Sikh period it was used as the residence of the Governor. It is now used as a Headquarter of the City Police.

Bala Hissar is a fort sited on a mound. It was built by Babur. It was destroyed by the Sikhs but rebuilt later. Inside the fort there are a number of barracks built during the British period.

The Shahi Bagh in the north is famous for its spacious lawns. The Wazir Bagh in the south is conspicuous for its Mughal design.

Peshawar has a name for the manufacture of *lungis*, ornamental needle work, wax cloth, bright coloured scarves, ornamented shoes, and copper and brass utensils.

There is a museum at Peshawar where fine specimen of Gandhara art may be seen.

It is the seat of the Peshawar University, and the Rural Academy.

The main hotels include: Dean's hotel, Services Hotel and the Green's Hotel.

PLANNING ORGANISATION

THE NATIONAL Economic Council with the Prime Minister as the Chairman is the supreme planning authority in Pakistan. The Council reviews the overall economic position and lays down financial, economic and commercial policies. It approves five year plans and annual development programmes. It takes steps for the removal of economic disparities between the provinces and between different areas within a province.

The Executive Committee of the National Economic Council is headed by the Federal Finance Minister. It sanctions development

schemes pending the approval of the National Economic Council. It supervises the implementation of the economic policies laid down by the National Economic Council.

The Planning Commission is the technical authority for planning and development. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Commission. The Deputy Chairman who has the status of a Central Minister without cabinet rank is the operational head of the Commission. The Commission prepares the plans, and watches and guides their implementation. It measures performance against targets, identifies the causes of delay, and advises about the effecient formulation and execution of national plans.

For each province there is a Planning Board and a Planning and Development Department headed by the Additional Chief Secretary.

The Planning Commission has various sections grouped under two main heads namely Economic and Technical. The Economic sections headed by the Chief Economist deal with perspective planning, fiscal and monetary policies, economic research and programming. The technical sections deal with specific sectors such as agriculture, health, education, social welfare etc.

For the processing and approval of individual development schemes working parties are set up at the provincial level. A Working party includes the Additional Chief Secretary, the members of the Planning Board, the Secretary Finance, the Secretary Planning, and the Secretary of the Department concerned.

Every agency working on a development scheme has to submit a quarterly progress report on the progress made. There are Project Divisions in the Planning Commission at the central level and Planning Department at the provincial level. The implementation process and progress are watched by the provincial governments through periodic review meetings with Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners attended by the representatives of planning and other development authorities.

The planning for the private sector is done through Investment Schedules. Such Schedules are prepared by the planning authorities in consultation with the representatives of trade and industry.

The Planning Commission exercises a decisive role in the approval of development plans in the public sector, both directly and through

the Development Working parties and the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council. By virtue of this influence the Commission is in a position to exercise decisive leverage though it is primarily an advisory rather than an executive body.

POPULATION

ACCORDING TO the census of 1972 the population of Pakistan is 6,48,92,000. Out of these the males are 3,44,17,000; and the females are 3,04,75,000.

The province-wise population figures are: Punjab 3,73,74,000; Sind 1,39,65,000; N.W.F.P 84,02,000; Tribal Areas 25,07,000; Baluchistan 24,09,000; Islamabad 2,35,000.

Expressed in percentage terms the population of various provinces is: Punjab 57.5%; Sind 21.5%; N.W.F.P 13%; Tibal areas 4%; Baluchistan 3.7%; Islamabad .35%.

In 1951 the population was 3,37,40,000; in 1961, 4,28,80,000; and in 1972, 6,48,92,000. The population has doubled within one generation.

The population growth rate is 3.5% per year, which is one of the highest rates in the world.

The average density of population is 209 persons per square mile. In Islamabad the density is 671 persons per square mile. In the Punjab the density is 471 persons per square mile; and in Baluchistan 18 persons per square mile.

Among the cities the most populated is Karachi (34.6 lakh). The most populated Division is Multan 66 lakh. Among the districts the most populated is Multan 27 lakh.

The population of major cities is: Karachi 34.6 lakh; Lahore 21.4 lakh; Lyallpur 8.2 lakh; Hyderabad 6.2 lakh; Rawalpindi 6.1 lakh; Multan 5.4 lakh; Gujranwala 3.6 lakh; Peshawar 2.7 lakh; Sialkot 2.1 lakh; Sargodha 2 lakh; Sukkur 1.59 lakh; Quetta 1.56 lakh; Jhang 1.36 lakh; Bahawalpur 1.34 lakh; Sahiwal 1.15 lakh; Mardan 1.09 lakh; Wah 1.09 lakh; Kasur 1.03 lakh; Quetta 1.07 lakh; Gujrat 1 lakh; Islamabad 77,000.

35 per cent of the population is below 10 years. The population between 10-20 age groups is 25%. Th age group 20-60 years is

34%. The persons above sixty years are six per cent of the total population.

At the present rate of growth the population will double in another generation. We are in the midst of population explosion, and one of the urgent problems facing Pakistan is the bringing of population under control.

POSTAL SERVICES

The Pakistan Post Office Department is responsible for postal services. Apart from the normal postal services, the post office performs various agency functions. It offers banking facilities, runs life insurance business, collects excise revenue through the sale of excise stamps and even sells anti-malaria drugs. Identity cards, and radio licences are issued by the post office. Defence personnel can draw their pensions from post offices.

The country is divided into three postal circles with headquarters at Karachi, Lahore, and Peshawar. Each circle is in turn divided into postal divisions each headed by a Superintendent.

At the time of independence there were 3000 post offices; now their number is 9000. The number keeps increasing at the rate of one new post office everyday.

There are about 30,000 letter boxes in the country.

About 15 lakh registered and unregistered letters are handled every day at the post offices. About 25000 money orders of the value of Rs. 15 lakh are handled every day.

The postal savings accounts are directed towards providing banking services for persons in the low income groups. At the time of independence the number of such accounts was 8 lakh; now their number is 1½ crore.

Postal Life Insurance is an important life insurance organisation. At the time of independence there were only 8893 policies assured for an amount of Rs. 1½ crore. The number has now risen to one lakh, the assured amount being Rs. 45 crore.

Automatic stamp vending and electrically operated stamp cancelling machines have been installed in major post offices. Electro-

mechanical letter sorting machines have been installed at Karachi and Lahore. These machines sort letters at the rate of 100 per minute against 10 per minute by hand.

Pakistan prints some of the world's finest postage stamps. It won first place in the philatelic exhibition at Belgrade in 1964.

The Department employs some 40,000 persons who work round the clock. Night post offices function at about a hundred places. Mobile post offices have been set up for remote areas. The revenues of the Department are of the order of Rs. 15 crore per year.

POWER

IN PAKISTAN, power is generated at hydel stations, at thermal stations and at nuclear stations.

The hydel power stations are at Warsak; Malakand, Chitral; Dargai; Kurram Garhi; Tarbela; Mangla; Rasul; Shadiwal; Nandipur and Chichoki Mallian.

The main thermal stations are at Lyallpur; Shahdara; Multan; Gudu; Sukkur; Quetta; Kotri; Hyderabad; and Karachi.

The Nuclear Power station is at Karachi.

The Water and Power Development Authority set up in 1958 is responsible for the generation, transmission, distribution and administration of power.

For the purposes of transmission and distribution, the country is divided into four grid zones—the Northern zone; the Upper Sind Zone; the Lower Sind Zone; and the Quetta Zone. In all the four zones there are 181 grid stations. The Grid System Operation Organisation is responsible for the operation and maintenance of grid stations. The total length of the transmission and distribution lines is about 50,000 miles.

In 1947 the total generation of power was 100 MKWH; in 1959 the figure was 781 MK WH; and in 1972-73, 6836 MKWH.

In 1972-73 out of the total generation of 6836 MKWH, 4600 MKWH were sold.

In 1959-60 the number of consumers was 3,11,586; in 1972-73

14,77,309. In 1959-60 the revenue earned was Rs. 6.9 crore; in 1972-73 Rs. 69 crore.

In 1959-60 the per capita consumption was 15 units; in 1972-73 70 units.

Almost all cities and towns have been electrified. Out of 40,000 villages about 5000 villages have been electrified so far.

About one lakh new connections are given every year. In 1972-73 107367 new connections were given. Out of these 96923 connections were general: 5175 industrial; and 5269 tubewells.

PRE-INDUS VALLEY CULTURE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL discoveries have revealed that as early as 6000 BC, man established himself as farmer and herdsman in the wind swept valleys and foothills of Baluchistan. The way of life developed here as an extension of the Iranian plateau culture possibly paved the way for the Indus valley civilisation.

The sites so far uncovered have been divided into four culture groups, namely Quetta, Amri-Nal, Kulli, and Zhob. Finds of these places include dishes-on-stands, vases, flat dishes, side cups and jars with animal and geometric designs, terra cotta figures of women and animals, chert blades, steatite seals and various copper implements. A typical site of such culture is the village of Damb Sadaat nine miles south of Quetta. The pottery discovered here bear some signs which may be the oldest script of Pakistan.

Amri is a small village on the right bank of the Indus about 100 miles south of Mohenjo Daro. Excavations here have revealed prehistoric material from the 3rd to 1st millenium BC, and a wide range of occupations. The Amri culture pre-dates the Indus Valley civilisation.

Kot Diji is situated fifteen miles south of Khairpur. The objects found here indicate that the Kot Dijians were the forerunners of the people of the Indus Valley civilisation. The Kot Dijian civilisation flourished from 3500 to 2500 BC. The Kot Diji site consists of two parts, the larger citadel and the lower city. The materials discovered consist of the usual black on red pottery with familiar designs such as the pipal-leaf, intersecting circle, peacock, antelope etc. The

pottery was wheel made, and the painted decorations were executed with creful, precise, and delicate hand.

PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT of Pakistan is the Head of State and represents the unity of the Republic.

No person can be qualified for election as President unless he is a Muslim of not less than forty five years of age, and is qualified to be elected as a member of the National Assembly.

The President is elected by the members of Parliament in joint sitting.

Election to the office of the President is required to be held not earlier than sixty days and not later than thirty days before the expiration of the term of the President in office.

If there is a vacancy in the office of the President the vacancy has to be filled within thirty days of the vacancy.

The validity of the election of the President cannot be called in question before or by any court.

Before entering upon office the President has to make before the Chief Justice of Pakistan an oath in the prescribed form.

The President cannot hold any office of profit in the service of Pakistan.

The President cannot stand as a candidate for election as a member of the Parliament or a Provincial Assembly. If a member of the Parliament or a Provincial Assembly is elected as President his seat becomes vacant on the day he enters upon his office.

The term of office of the President is five years. He can however continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

A person holding office as President is eligible for re-election, but no person can hold office as President for more than two consecutive terms.

The President can resign by addressing his resignation to the Speaker of the National Assembly.

The President is liable to removal on the ground of physical or mental incapacity or on a charge of violating the Constitution or gross misconduct.

Not less than one half of the total membership of either House may give to the Speaker of the National Assembly the notice of their intention to move a resolution for the removal of the President. The Speaker has to summon the two houses to meet in a joint sitting not earlier than seven days and not later than 14 days. If the resolution is passed by not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the Parliament the President ceases to hold office with immediate effect.

The President has the power to grant pardon, reprieve and respite and to remit, suspend or commute any sentence passed by any court, tribunal or other authority.

The Prime Minister is bound to keep the President informed on matters of internal and foreign policy and on all legislative proposals the Federal Government intends to bring before Parliament.

In the performance of his functions the President is bound to act in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

If the office of the President becomes vacant the Chairman of the Senate is to act as the President, and if the office of the Chairman is also vacant the Speaker of the National Assembly is to act as the President.

When the President goes out of the country the Chairman of the Senate is to act as the President and in his absence the Speaker is to act as the President.

The office of the President is at present by Chaudhri Fazal Elahi, a veteran statesman. He assumed office in 1973.

PRESS

ACCORDING TO the latest available figures 1273 papers and journals are published in Pakistan. Out of these 78 are dailies 11 biweeklies; 257 weeklies; 113 fortnightly; 502 monthlies; 82 quarterlies; and 230 other periodicals.

Languagewise 715 papers are published in Urdu, 448 in English, 60 in Sindhi, 21 in Pashto, 14 in Gujarati, 5 in Persian, 5 in Baluchi, 2 in Arabic, 2 in Punjabi.

The principal dailies are:

(1) English; Dawn; Morning News; The Sun; The Pakistan Times: and the Khyber Mail.
(2) Urdu: *Hurriyat*; *Jasarat*; *Jang*; *Imroz*; *Mashriq*; *Nawai Waqt*; *Musawat* and *Anjam*.

The main publications group in Pakistan are:

(1) National Press Trust. It runs Pakistan Times, *Imroz*, *Mashriq*, *Akhbar-i-Khwateen*, and Sports Times.
(2) Pakistan Herald Publications—They own the Dawn (English and Gujrati), Eastern Film, and *Hurriyat*.
(3) Jang group—They run *Jang*, and *Akhbar-i-Jahan*.

There are three main news agencies namely:

(1) Associated Press of Pakistan (APP);
(2) Pakistan Press International (PPI);
(3) United Press of Pakistan (UPP).

The foreign news agencies who have correspondents in Pakistan include: Reuter, APA, AFP, TASS, NCNA, APN, PAP and PANA. There are three main press organisations, namely:

(1) All Pakistan Newspaper Society (APNS)—a body of the newspapers owners;
(2) Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors (CPNE)—a body of editors; and
(3) The Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists—a body of the journalists.

Karachi and Lahore Universites run MA classes in Journalism. The Pakistan Press Foundation runs the Pakistan Press Institute in Karachi which organises courses in press photography. Government have set up a training institute at Islamabad to train Central Information Service probationers.

A Code of Ethics has been drawn up to regulate the conduct of journalists. A Court of Honour has been set up to enforce the provisions of the Code and to correct its violations.

Government have promulgated an ordinance providing for a number of benefits to journalists. Wage Boards have been set up to regulate the wages of journalists. The newspapers have been

categorised and pay scales for the employees of the various categories have been prescribed.

The Constitution guarantees the freedom of the press subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law in public interest.

PRINCIPLES OF POLICY

THE CONSTITUTION lays down a number of principles of policy which the various organs and authorities of the State are required to follow.

As a matter of basic principle the Muslims of Pakistan are to be enabled individually as well as collectively to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam.

To promote the Islamic way of life the teaching of the Holy Quran and Islamiat has been made compulsory. The learning of Arabic is to be encouraged. The unity and the observance of the Islamic moral standards is to be promoted. The proper organisation of zakat, auqaf, and mosques is to be secured.

The State is required to encourage local government institutions.

Parochial, racial, tribal, sectarian, and provincial prejudices are to be discouraged.

Steps are to be taken to ensure full participation of women in all spheres of national life.

The State is to take steps to protect the marriage, the family, the mother and the child.

The State is to safeguard the legitimate rights of the minorities.

The State is to promote the educational and economic interests of the backward classes and areas.

Government are to take steps to remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education.

Steps are to be taken to make technical and professional education equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

The policy is to secure inexpensive and expeditious justice.

About labour the policy is to secure just and humane conditions of work, to ensure that children and women are not employed in vocations unsuited to their age or sex, and for maternity benefits for women in employment.

With regard to social evils the policy is to prevent prostitution gambling, taking of injurious drugs and alcholic liquor, and obscenity.

About administration the policy is to decentralise it and to facilitate expeditious disposal of business and to meet the convenience, and requirements of the people.

In the social and economic field the policy is to prevent the concentration of wealth, provide social security, provide basic necessities of life, reduce disparity in income, and eliminate *riba.*

About the armed forces the policy is to enable the people from all parts of Pakistan to participate in the armed forces.

About foreign relations the policy is to strengthen fraternal bonds with the Muslim States and to promote international peace.

PUBLIC FINANCE

THE FISCAL policy of Pakistan aims at maintaining a level of full employment of economic resources, with a view to economic growth and social development.

The taxation policy is devised to allocate resources to various sectors of the economy to accelerate production and reduce the cost by eliminating wastage arising from over or under capitalisation.

The investment policy is to accelerate investment in undeveloped sector through incentives of tax relaxation or tax holiday. The home industries are protected through tariff measures.

The fiscal policy also aims at controlling the price level and checking inflation. The fiscal policy seeks through taxation to keep the consumption level at a desired limit, and to encourage saving through investment incentives.

Pakistan is a developing country, and capital and technical know-how are scarce. The policy of Government therefore is to exploit

and utilise to the maximum possible extent the available developmental resources.

The previous Governments concentrated on economic growth and neglected social development. The PPP Government wedded to the creed of Islamic socialism has given a socialistic orientation to its policies, and as such the new policies of Government aim not only at economic growth but at social development as well.

The budgets of the Government of Pakistan reflect the growth that has taken place in economy since the birth of Pakistan. In 1948-49 the revenue budget of the Government of Pakistan was Rs. 66.76 crore, while the expenditure was Rs. 64.70 crore. In 1968-69 the revenue income of the Government of Pakistan (including East Pakistan) was Rs. 571 crore while the expenditure was Rs. 535 crore. In the budget for 1974-75 the revenue income is estimated at Rs. 1260 while the expenditure is pitched at Rs. 1085 crore.

In 1948-49 the development expenditure was Rs. 20 crore, in 1968-69 it was Rs. 470 crore, and for 1974-75 it is estimated at Rs. 850 crore.

These figures are revealing. Since independence the revenue income and expenditure have risen twenty fold. The development expenditure has risen forty times.

A curious fact is that with the delinking of East Pakistan the fiscal economy has not been adversely affected. On the other hand whereas the revenues of united Pakistan were Rs. 571 crore only in 1968-69, the revenue income of Pakistan after the delinking of East Pakistan has during 1974-75 risen to Rs. 1260 crore.

In 1968-69 the development expenditure was Rs. 470 crore, of which West Pakistan's share was about Rs. 220 crore. The development expenditure for Pakistan has now risen to Rs. 850 crore. With a fourfold rise in development expenditure, the development process in Pakistan has been greatly accelerated.

These figures show the inherent economic strength and potential of Pakistan. If some years of peace and stable government are vouchsafed to Pakistan, it is likely to become a prosperous country.

PUNJABI

THE PUNJABI is the language of the people of the Punjab. The Punjabi began when the Ghazanavids came to the Punjab. Among the early Punjabi writers is Hazrat Farid of Pakpattan. The next Punjabi writer we come across is Sheikh Ibrahim Farid a descendant of Hazrat Farid. He flourished in the fifteenth century and wrote in simple and forceful language.

Hazrat Shah Lal Hussain flourished in the sixteenth century. He wrote *Kafis* of a highly mystic type remarkable for their sweetness, simplicity and rythm.

Sultan Bahu in the seventeenth century is known for his "Si Harfi" written in simple, pious and unpretentious style.

Bulleh Shah who flourished in the eighteenth century was a great Sufi poet who sang of the ecstasy of eternal union with God. Warris Shah the Shakespeare of the Punjabi language belonged to the eighteenth century. His fame rests on his classical work "Heer Ranjha". Ali Haidar and Fard Faqir also flourished during the eighteenth century.

The nineteenth century produced Hashim Shah who wrote "*Sassi Punnu*", and Qadir Yar who wrote "Puran Bhagat". Fazal Shah was a poet of renown of the late nineteenth century.

Some of the poets of the twentieth century include: Sir Shahabuddin; Daman; Hamdam; Sharaf; Joshua; Bhatti: and Tabassum. The younger group includes· Kunjahi; Rahi; Naqi; Ashufta etc. During the wars of 1965 and the 1971 the Punjabi poets produced spontaneous and patriotic war songs. The Punjabi language is rich in folklore, poetry, and songs, but the literary output in other fields such as fiction, short stories, and criticism is not much.

The Punjabi Adabi Academy, Lahore, publishes classical Punjabi literature of historical importance. The Academy has also compiled a Punjabi dictionary.

QUAID-I-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

THE ANCESTORS of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah belonged to Sahiwal district. Sometime in the 18th century an ancestor of the Quaid migrated to Gondal a princely state in Kathiawar.

Poonjabhai the grand-father of the Quaid lived at Paneli a village in the Gondal state. He was an Ismaili Khoja and owned some hand-looms. He had three sons, Valijbhai, Nathoobhai, Jinnahbhai, and one daughter Manbai.

Jinnahbhai was born around 1850. He was an enterprising young man. He shifted from Paneli to Gondal where his business flourished. In 1874 Jinnahbhai was married to Mithibai a beautiful girl of the village Dhraffa ten miles from Paneli.

In 1875 Jinnahbhai and Mithibai moved to Karachi where they rented a modest two-room apartment in a building in Kharadhar. The business of Jinnahbhai prospered, and he came to be counted among the leading merchants of Karachi. He carried overseas trade through an English firm Grahams Shipping and Trading Company.

At Karachi a son was born to Jinnahbhai and Mithibai on 25th December 1876 and he was named Muhammad Ali. Then came other children in all four daughters and three sons—Rahmat, Maryam, Shireen, Fatima, Muhammad Ali, Ahmed Ali and Bundeh Ali.

The young Muhammad Ali was taught Gujrati at home. In 1887 at the age of eleven he was admitted to the *Sind Madrassatul Islam* at Karachi. In 1892 he passed the 5th Standard from the *Madrassa*. The same year he was married to Emibai a girl from an Ismaili Khoja family of Paneli.

Towards the fall of 1892 Muhammad Ali proceeded to England for higher studies. In London he joined the Lincoln's Inn, and there he changed his name to read "M. A. Jinnah". In 1895 at the age of eighteen he was called to the Bar, the youngest ever Indian barrister.

During his student days Jinnah took a keen interest in the affairs of the Indian student community. He came in contact with Dadabhoy Naoroji, and helped him in his election campaign for a seat in the House of Commons.

Jinnah returned to Karachi in 1896. In his absence his wife and his mother had died and that was a great shock. His father's business had also failed and he had to pay heavy debts.

The young Jinnah moved to Bombay and started practice in the

Bombay High Court. The first few years were very frustrating, but the young man continued the struggle. In Bombay he was introduced to Macpherson the Advocate General of Bombay who allowed him to avail of his library. On the recommendation of Macpherson, Sir Charles Ollivant appointed Jinnah as the Presidency Magistrate in a temporary vacancy. On the expiry of the term he was offered a higher job on Rs. 1500 a month, but he declined the offer saying that he would earn that much in a single day.

In due course success came to Jinnah at the Bar, and he came to be counted among the leading lawyers of India. He took part in politics and admired Dadabhoy, Gokhale, and Surendranath Bannerjee.

In 1906 Dadabhoy presided at the Congress session at Calcutta. Jinnah was with Dadabhoy as his Personal Secretary. When the Muslim League was established in 1906 Jinnah did not join it, but the League looked to him for advice. He addressed the meetings of the Council of the all-India Muslim League in 1910, 1911, and 1912.

In 1913 while Jinnah was on a holiday trip to England Maulana Muhammad Ali and Syed Wazir Hasan called on him, and persuaded him to join the Muslim League. The efforts of Jinnah were thereafter directed towards bringing the Congress and the Muslim League closer to each other. Jinnah attended the Congress session at Karachi in 1913.

Through the efforts of Jinnah both the Congress and the Muslim League held their sessions at Bombay in 1915 at the same time. Through his efforts the Lucknow pact was drawn up in 1916 which accepted separate electorates as the basis of representation for the Muslims. The same year Jinnah presided over the Bombay Provincial Political Conference. In 1917 he joined the Home Rule League and became the President of the Bombay Branch. He was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council in 1909, and thereafter he was elected by comfortable majority during each term.

In 1917 he went to London as the Leader of a deputation jointly appointed by the Congress and the Muslim League. The purpose of the deputation was to educate the British public on the necessity of granting to India reforms on the lines of the Lucknow pact.

Jinnah attended the War Conference held in Delhi on 30th April 1918, and moved a resolution for the grant of constitutional reforms to India.

After the War when the Rowlatt Bills were introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council Jinnah opposed them, and when they were passed he resigned from the Council in protest.

In 1920 Jinnah resigned from the Home Rule League as a protest against a wrong ruling by Mr. Gandhi the Chairman. At the Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920 Mr. Gandhi moved his resolution of non-cooperation. The resolution was opposed by Jinnah being against national interest. The resolution was carried and Jinnah resigned from the membership of the Congress.

In the meantime in 1918 Jinnah married Ratanbai daughter of Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit after she had been converted to Islam. Ratanbai bore Jinnah a daughter Dina who was born on 15th August, 1919.

In 1923 Jinnah was again elected to the Imperial Legislative Council. In May, 1924 he presided at the annual session of the Muslim League at Lahore. At the initiative of Jinnah a convention of the Muslim leaders was held at Delhi in March, 1927 which unanimously adopted a resolution embodying the Muslim demands for constitutional reforms. These Delhi proposals were considered by the Congress in the Nehru report and rejected. In turn the Muslim League at its session at Delhi in 1929 rejected the Nehru report. It was at this session that the Quaid enunciated his famous 'Fourteen Points'.

Quaid-i-Azam attended the First Round Table Conference in London in 1930 and demanded safeguards for the Muslims. After the First Round Table Conference the Quaid stayed in London and started practice before the Privy Council.

At the instance of the Muslim leaders he returned to India in April, 1934. In October 1934 he was returned to the Central Assembly where he was chosen as the Leader of the Independent Party most of whom were Muslims.

When the Government of India Act of 1935 was promulgated Quaid-i-Azam favoured the provisions about provincial autonomy but opposed the part of the Act about the Federation.

For elections to the legislatures under the new Constitution the Muslim League under the leadership of Quaid-i-Azam constituted

a Parliamentary Board to fight the elections. The Congress secured absolute majorities in five out of the eleven provinces. The Muslim League did not farewell. It secured 108 out of 484 Muslim seats and did not win majority anywhere.

On assuming office the Congress adopted policies against the interests of the Muslims. The Muslim League appointed a Committee under the Raja of Pirpur to report on the Muslim grievances. The report condemned the Congress ministries for their anti-Muslim policies. The Quaid-i-Azam wanted the Muslim League and the Congress to have a joint meeting to settle these disputes. The Congress decided to take no action, and the last opportunity to settle the Hindu Muslim problem was lost. The Congress took the stand that there were only two parties in the country—the British and the Congress. The Quaid thundered "No. There is the third party as well—the Muslims".

On the issue of war, the Congress ministries resigned on 22nd October, 1939. Under the instructions of the Quaid the 22nd of December, 1939 was celebrated by the Muslims as "The Day of Deliverance".

Quaid-i-Azam presided at the historic session of the Muslim League at Lahore in March 1940 when the resolution demanding a separate homeland for the Muslims was passed.

In March, 1942 Sir Stafford Cripps visited India and formulated some proposals for constitutional reforms. The Muslim League under the leadership of Quaid-i-Azam rejected the proposals. The Congress passed a resolution wanting the British to quit. At the Karachi session of the Muslim League in 1943 Quaid-i-Azam wanted the British to "Divide and quit".

In 1944 a series of meetings were held between Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Gandhi to resolve the Hindu-Muslim deadlock. These talks proved abortive, and Quaid-i-Azam issued a statement that the division of the country was the only solution.

In June 1944, Lord Wavell the Viceroy held a Conference at Simla to consider the question of forming an Executive Council at the central level. It was conceded that the Executive Council would include equal number of Muslims and Caste Hindus. Quaid-i-Azam insisted that all the Muslims to be appointed should be the nominees

of the Muslim League. This was not agreed to by the Congress and the Conference broke on this issue.

In the fall of 1945 elections were held to the Central Assembly, in which the Muslim League fighting on the basis of Pakistan won all the seats securing 87 per cent of the Muslim votes cast. Under the instructions of the Quaid the 11th of January, 1946 was celebrated by the Muslims as the 'Victory Day'.

In 1946 a Cabinet Mission from the British Government visited India. In May, 1946 they announced their plan which was with certain reservations accepted by the Congress as well as the League. Later the Congress turned a somer sault, and they interpreted the plan in their own way. That made the Muslim League withdraw their acceptance of the Plan. The Muslim League decided to observe the 16th of August, 1946 as the Direct Action Day.

As a result of the Direct Action Day the country was rocked by Hindu Muslim riots. On the appeal of the Viceroy the Muslim League joined the Interim Government in October 1946. This did not improve the situation. Ultimately the British and the Congress agreed to the partition of India and Pakistan came into existence on the 14th August 1947.

On the establishment of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam became the Governor General. Pakistan was at the outset bedevilled with grave problems, external as well as internal. Quaid-i-Azam wrestled with these problems as a skilful administrator and statesman. He declared that Pakistan had come to stay and no body on earth could undo it. In June, 1948 exhausted and worn out he left Karachi for rest at Ziarat. On 11th September he was flown back to Karachi. At about ten the same night he breathed his last, and thus passed away one of the greatest men of modern history.

QUETTA

QUETTA IS the capital of Baluchistan—536 miles from Karachi, and 727 miles from Lahore. It is a hill station at a height of 5500 ft. and is noted for its pleasant climate.

According to tradition the town was founded by a son of the Iranian emperor Afrasiab. At one time the town was known as Rasulabad. Then it came to be known as Shalkot.

The word 'Quetta' is derived from the Pashto word '*Kwatta*' which means a fort.

Earthquakes are of common occurrence in the city. Within living memory the severest earthquake was on the morning of 31st May 1935 wherein 20,000 persons lost their lives and almost all buildings in the civil area collapsed. There is a memorial at the railway station commemorating the calamity.

The Chiltan, the Lourdes and the Bolan are the main hotels.

The main industrial concerns include: Marker Alkloids Quetta Distillery, Eager Batteries, Zahrgoon Food Products, St. John Steam Mills, Onosma Laboratories.

The Army Command and Staff College is located at Quetta. It was founded in 1908. It has the honour of having trained some well known Generals who made history in the first and second world wars.

The main hospitals are: Sandeman Hospital, Civil and Military Hospital, Lady Dufferin Hospital, and Henry Holland Eye Hospital.

The Baluchistan University has been established at Quetta.

There are two sanitoria at Quetta, namely: Fatima Jinnah Sanitorium, and Sardar Bahadur Sanitorium.

Hanna lake and the Urak valley are two tourist resorts near Quetta. Hanna lake seven miles from Quetta is surrounded by hills. The Urak valley in known for its fruit orchards, scenic beauty and greenery.

Nine miles south of Quetta at Damb Saadat are the remains of a pre-historic culture. Remains have been found here of small roomed houses. These people used ovens, ate meat and drank wine. Corn was not ground, but was pounded with a pestle. Some figurines of Mother Goddess have also been found. The pottery bears some signs which may be the oldest script of Pakistan.

The Khojak tunnel is in the pass across the Khwaja Amran offshoot of the Toba Kakar mountains. The pass is seventy miles from Quetta by rail on the Quetta-Chaman railway. The crest is reached at Shelabagh railway station 6396 feet above sea level.

After Shelabagh the railway runs through the Khojak tunnel which is 2½ miles long. It was constructed in 1891 and is the longest tunnel in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

RADIO

AT THE time of independence, Pakistan had only two broadcasting stations namely Lahore and Peshawar. Karachi station came on the air in 1948. A broadcasting station was set up at Rawalpindi in 1950. At the end of the second plan period there were broadcasting stations at Karachi, Hyderabad, Quetta, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, and Peshawar. At the end of the third plan period a radio station was established for Multan as well.

Formerly the Radio Department was a Department of the Central Government headed by the Director General, Radio. In December 1971, broadcasting became the responsibility of the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation a statutory autonomous body. With the setting up of the Corporation broadcasting activities have been stepped up, leading to a new era of progressive broadcasting.

The coverage of the broadcasting services is at present 40 percent of the geographical area and 60 per cent of the population.

The radio stations broadcast programmes of a total duration of ten hours a day. The programmes include news, informative and entertainment programmes, armed forces programme etc. The Radio broadcasts news in 17 languages. The home news bulletins are broadcast in Urdu, English and the various regional languages. Music forms the main item of entertainment programme. Light music, folk music, and the film songs are the main items. Classical music is 5-10% of the total music programme.

The Radio operates external services meant for such countries as the U. K., East Africa, Burma, Afghanistan, Arabia, South East Asia, Indonesia, Iran, and Turkey.

Under the Transcription Service, authentic broadcasting material is collected through research on the various aspects of Pakistani life and culture and projected at home and abroad. In the archives of the Department records of music well known artists (since dead) and the talks of important personalities are maintained.

Under the PPP Government a number of new programmes have been started to bring home to people new realities of country's political, cultural and social scene. These include *'Jaiza'*, *'Nuqta-i-Nazar'*, *'Intikhab'*, *'Dua Salam'*, *'Awami Seminar'*, *'Mahnat Kashon ka programme'*, *'Paidawar'*, etc. Special programmes are broadcast for schools, colleges, and universities.

A new World Service has been started since 1973. The objectives of the Service are to keep overseas Pakistani informed of the developments at home, and to project Pakistan's point of view to foreigners in the target areas.

"*Ahang*', and 'Pakistan Calling' are the main radio journals.

The total number of transmitters is 21, and the total radiating power of all radio stations is 1236 K.W.

RANN OF KUTCH DISPUTE

THE RANN of Kutch in Sind is a salt marsh. It is uninhabitable and without any vegetation. It has a number of small islands known as '*bets*'. These *bets* provide pasture land for the cattle herds of the local people. It lies to the south of Sind, and to the north of Kutch in Gujarat in India.

Sind claimed the northern area of Rann while India claimed the whole of Rann. This was an old dispute which was inherited by Pakistan after independence.

In the fiftees the Indians forcibly occupied a large area of grazing tract known as Chad Bet. Trouble began in March 1965 when the Indians started interfering with the West Pakistan Rangers patrolling the Kangerkot area, and laid their claim on Kangerkot, in Pakistan occupation. The Indians started amassing troops, and the Pakistan army went to the support of the Pakistan Rangers.

On April 8/9, 1965 the border trouble flared into a war. The Pakistan troops cut through the Indian positions and recaptured Bear Bet which the Indians had forcibly occupied. The Indians fled away leaving their stores. Cease fire was brought about on 15th April. On April 22, inspite of the cease fire, the Indians attacked along the 60 miles long border starting from Ding and ending at Chad Bet. Heavy fighting took place at Bear Bet and Chad Bet, and Pakistani troops gave good beating to the Indian troops.

The British Prime Minister Harold Wilson intervened and brought about cessation of hostilities. President Ayub and Indian Prime Minister Shastri met at London and the cease fire agreement was formally signed on 30th June 1965. The cease fire agreement provided for the restoration of *status quo ante* January 1, 1965, and for setting up a three man tribunal to settle the disputed boundary in case no mutual agreement could be reached. The UN Secretary General thereafter took steps to constitute the Tribunal in the terms of the cease fire agreement.

Dr. Gunnar Langergren of Sweden was nominated as the Chairman of the Tribunal. India nominated Dr. Alis Bebler of Yugoslavia, and Pakistan nominated Dr. Nasrullah Entzan of Iran as their representative. The Tribunal announced its decision on 19th February, 1968 at Geneva. According to the award Pakistan's claim over the disputed territory was admitted to the extent of 300 square miles.

The dispute ended in victory for Pakistan. In India there was unfavourable opinion against the award, but ultimately wiser counsels prevailed and the award was accepted.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (RCD)

THE REGIONAL Co-operation for Development is an Organisation for Regional Development set up in 1964 as a result of the tripartite agreement between Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

The aims of the Organisation are: closer collaboration among the three countries in all spheres; formulation and implementation of joint purpose projects; improvement of air transport services; improvement of road and rail links; promotion of regional tourism; abolition of visa formalities; promotion of trade; and provision of technical assistance to one another.

The organs of the RCD Organisation include the Ministerial Council; the Regional Planning Committee; the Permanent Committee; and the Secretariat. The Ministerial Council consists of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries. The Regional Planning Committee consists of the heads of the planning organisations of the three countries. The working committees are working groups. The secretariat of the organisation is at Tehran. It organises meet-

ings, implements decisions and works as the information agency of the Organisation.

The Organisation has sponsored a number of projects for regional co-operation. The Airlines of the RCD countries are collaborating and there is a proposal to establish a joint airline. The RCD Shipping Service has started operating on the intra-regional route. The railways of the three countries are being linked. A RCD Highway is nearing completion. Surface postage rates of letter mail of all categories have been reduced to the level of internal rates within the respective countries. Automatic trunk dialling has been introduced between the capitals of the three countries. An RCD Insurance Centre has been set up. Twenty-eight industries have been identified for setting up joint ventures. An RCD Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been set up. Trade between the three countries is being stepped up. Payments Union has been set up to facilitate the movement of inter-regional trade. A Regional Cultural Institute has been set up at Tehran. Agreements have been executed for exchange of news between the three national news agencies.

RIVERS

THE INDUS is the main river of Pakistan. It rises at Kailash in the Himalayas at a height of 17000 ft. It enters Pakistan near Chilas. At Kalabagh it spreads into a lake like expanse of water. At Mithankot it receives the waters of all the Punjab rivers. The delta stage is reached near Thatta, where the river is split up into a number of channels all of which flow into the Arabian Sea.

The Indus receives numerous tributaries from the west. The Kabul flows from Afghanistan and joins the Indus at Attock. The Swat rises from the Swat Kohistan hills and joins the Kabul near Peshawar. The Chitral rises from the Hindukush and flows into the Kabul near Peshawar. The Panjkora is a tributary of the Swat. The Bara comes from the Tirah hills and flows into the Kabul. The Kurram rises from Koh-e-Sufaid and flows into the Indus. The Tochi rises from the Sulaiman hills and flows into the Kurram. The Gomal rises in Afghanistan and flows into the Indus. The Zhob rises in Baluchistan and ultimately flows into the Indus.

The main rivers of the Punjab are the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, and the Sutlej. The Jhelum flows from Kashmir and joins

the Chenab at Trimmu. The Chenab also flows from Kashmir and drains the districts of Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Sargodha, Jhang and Muzaffargarh. The Ravi comes from India and flows through the districts of Lahore, Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Sahiwal, and Multan. The combined waters of the Sutlej and the Beas enter Pakistan near Kasur and following a southerly course meet the combined waters of the Jhelum, Chenab and Ravi at Panjnad. The combined waters of all the five rivers of the Punjab flow into the Indus at Mithankot.

The rivers in Baluchistan are generally torrents and their flow is not perennial. The Bolan rises near Kolpur; it disappears at Abi Gum and runs underground. At Bibi Nani it appears on the surface again and is joined by the Sarawan river. The Nari flows through Kachhi and Sibi districts and joins the Bolan. The Pishin Lora rises in the western slopes of the Toba Kakar mountains and flows through Sarawan and Quetta districts. The Mula drains the Jhalwan and Kachhi districts. The Hingol is the largest river with a length of 358 miles. It falls into the Arabian Sea. The Rakshan rises from the Mekran range and flows into the Arabian Sea. The Dasht rises from the Mekran hills and flows into the Arabian Sea.

In Sind Hub is the main perennial stream. It rises from the Pab range and flows into the Arabian Sea. The Baran rises from the Kirthar range and flows into the Indus. The Malir is a seasonal stream; it flows into the Gizri Creek near Karachi. The Lyari drains the district of Karachi and flows into the Arabian Sea at Keamari. The Aral flows from Manchar lake and joins the Indus.

ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

AT THE time of Independence Pakistan (West) had 5050 miles of metalled and 8731 miles of unmetalled roads. In 1969-70 the length of roads was 10306 miles metalled and 8956 miles unmetalled.

The roads in Pakistan can be classified as:

(1) National Highways;

(2) Provincial Highways;

(3) District Roads; and

(4) Village Roads.

The national highways are the main roads which connect the provinces. The provincial highways are the main roads of provincial importance. The district roads are of local character maintained by local bodies. Village roads are the roads that connect villages.

The national highways include:

(1) Grand Trunk Road from Landi Kotal to Wagah 292 miles;

(2) Lahore-Karachi highway 783 miles long;

(3) Lahore-Quetta Highway 672 miles;

(4) Peshawar Quetta Road 445 miles.

(5) Karachi-Quetta Highway 450 miles.

Pakistan has entered the age of super highways and the RCD highway from Karachi to the border of Iran is a super highway. The Korakoram road which connects Pakistan with China through the ancient silk route is also a super highway.

The conspicuous thing about the roads in Pakistan is that their length is very inadequate. The villages in the interior are in many cases not served by any road except village tracks.

Since independence Pakistan has entered the motor age, and during the last 27 years the motor transport system has gathered great pace.

In 1947 the number of motor cars, jeeps and station wagons in West Pakistan was 10140. In 1969 the number was 107,215 ten-fold increase. In 1947 motor taxis were practically non-existing, their number being 115 only; in 1969 the number was 107,215 hundreds fold increase. There were 4519 buses in 1947 and 18155 in 1969. Then the number of trucks was 832 and now their number is 34,871. The number of motor cycles has risen from 2953 to 83,830 and that of motor rickshaws from 871 to 16865. Motor vehicles of all type numbered about 20,000 in 1947 and now their number is 3 lakh-fifteen fold increase.

In every province there is a Road Transport Corporation which runs transport services on certain roads. These are autonomous bodies. In addition private buses also ply on different routes. At the Central level is the Transport Advisory Council whose function is to co-ordinate the various means of transport.

The Central Road Fund was established in 1949. A share of the central excise duty on petrol is earmarked for payment to the fund.

Proceeds from the fund are allocated to the provinces for the improvement of roads.

The National Transport Research Centre has been established in the Planning Commission to undertake basic research and to ensure co-ordinated development of the transport system.

At present road research facilities in the country are very modest. A National Institute of Road Research is now being set up at Islamabad. Material Testing Laboratories have been set up at Peshawar, Hyderabad, and Quetta. The Road Research Laboratory is being further expanded.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

THE SCIENCE Policy of Government provides for the establishment of scientific institutions for research; remoulding of scientific education, and training of research personnel.

In order to step up scientific activities, Government have set up a separate Ministry of Science and Technology. Separate Agricultural Universities have been set up. Institutes of Applied Research have been set up at the level of Universities. More scientific subjects have been introduced in the syllabi of Universities. Research in defence science has been entrusted to an independent organisation under the Ministry of Defence.

The National Science Council is a high-powered body consisting of top-ranking scientists. It advises Government on matters pertaining to scientific research. It co-ordinates the research programmes of various research bodies and assesses and evaluates the results of such research.

The Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science was established in 1947. It organises a Science Conference every year. It promotes scientific research by the award of research fellowships and overseas scholarships. It exchanges scientific literature with scientific associations in other countries.

The Pakistan Academy of Sciences was established in 1954. Its objects include: promotion of research, publication of scientific journals, establishment of scientific libraries, laboratories and institutions, the award and grant of scholarships, fellowships and

medals for scientific research. The Academy has instituted gold medals for award to scientists for outstanding research work. It maintains an uptodate scientific library. It has sent a number of scholars to overseas universitites for advanced training in science.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is the largest research organisation in the country. It has set up laboratories at Karachi, Lahore, and Peshawar. With the assistance of UNESCO the Council has set up a well equipped scientific documentation centre.

The Agricultural Research Council organises, co-ordinates and promotes scientific research in various fields of agriculture. It administers a fund realised from a cess levy on agricultural produce. The fund is utilised in financing schemes of research in various laboratories and research stations.

The Medical Research Council makes grants for approved research schemes submitted to it by individual research workers and medical institutions. It organises and promotes research in various fields of medicine and public health.

The Irrigation, Drainage, and Flood Control Research Council organises, coordinates and promotes research in the field of hydraulics, irrigation, drainage, land reclamation and flood control.

The Council for Works and Housing Research initiates, promotes and guides research having a bearing on problems connected with buildings and effective utilisation of building materials.

The Pakistan National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre is responsible for the dissemination of scientific literature in the country. Its technical services comprise document procurement; bibliography; translation and document reproduction.

The Textile Industry have set up an Institute of Textile Technology at Lyallpur. The Institute conducts research in cloth manufacture, The Paint Manufacturers Association of Pakistan have established a Research laboratory at Lahore which conducts research in paint manufacturing.

In 1959 the Scientific Commission estimated the number of research scientists in the country to be around 300. There has been rapid improvement since then. The Atomic Energy Commission alone employs over 300 scientists. The Council of Scientific and Indus-

trial Research employs more than 750 scientists. Pakistan has a shortage of trained scientists, but inspite of that many Pakistani scientists take up appointments outside the country. Steps are being taken at the government level to stop the migration of talent.

SHIPPING

TILL 1974 shipping was the responsibility of the National Shipping Corporation in the public sector and nine shipping companies in the private sector.

With effect from the 1st January, 1974 the entire shipping industry has been nationalised. All the nine shipping companies have been taken over by Government and a body known as the Pakistan Shipping Corporation has been set up to manage these nine companies.

There are now two Shipping Corporation in the field namely the National Shipping Corporation which is operating since 1963 and the Pakistan Shipping Corporation which has been set up in 1974 to manage the companies since nationalised.

The strength of the fleet of the National Shipping Corporation is 25 ships with a total of 287,291 dead weight tons.

The strength of the fleet of the Pakistan Shipping Corporation is 27 ships of 329306 DWT.

The Pakistani ships operate on the routes to U.K., Canada, USA, Middle East and the Far East.

The Pakistani ships carry about 15 lakh freight tons of cargo and the total earnings are of the order of Rs. 50 crore.

SINDHI

SINDHI IS an ancient language. There are grounds to presume that the language of the people of Mohenjo Daro contained elements of the Sindhi language.

In the 9th century a Sindhi poet recited verses in Sindhi at the court of Harun-ur-Rashid.

During the rule of the Somrus and Sammas, Sindhi was the court language, and during this period there were many famous Sindhi

poets, namely Syed Ali of Thatta, Hazrat Makhdum Noah of Hala, Kazi Qazan of Thatta, and Shah Abdul Karim of Bulri.

Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai who flourished during the 18th century perfected Sindhi poetry in form and in content and he remains the unchallenged master of Sindhi verse.

In the 19th century some famous Sindhi poets were: Zaman Lawariwala, Shah Inayat, Abdur-Rahim Grohari, Sachal Sarmast, Bedil and Sabit Ali Shah.

During the British period some of the well known Sindhi writers were: Mirza Qilich Beg, Syed Miran Muhammad Shah, Diwan Kewal Ram, Ghulam Hussain and Akhund Latifullah as prose writers, and Sanga, Gada, Hafiz, Qaleech, Bevas, Fani, and Dobbdayal as poets. In the modern period some well known writers are:

(1) Poets: Sheikh Ayaz; Tanwar Abbasi; Shamsherul Haidari; Bardo Sindhi; and Muhammad Jaman.

(2) Fiction: Sheikh Ayaz, Jamal Abro, Ghulam Rabbani, Agha Shah, Rasheed Bhati, Ghulam Nabi Modhul, Tariq Ashraf, Hamid Sindhi, Ayaz Qadri, and Siraj.

Sheikh Ayaz's work "*Bhanvar Bhore Akas*" has won the Writers' Guild Award. Some of the important journals in Sindhi are Ada, Firdaus, *Mehraj*, *Shagird*, *Shair*, *Taqaza*, and *Mehran*. Some of the daily papers in Sindhi are Ibrat, *Nawa-i-Sind*, and *Khadim-i-Watan*.

The main literary organisation is Sindhi Adabi Board which has published over 350 works. Other literary organisations are the *Sindhi Adabi Sanghat*, and the regional branch of the Pakistan Writers' Guild.

SMALL INDUSTRIES

ACCORDING TO a survey conducted by the West Pakistan Small Industries Corporation the number of the units of small industries is 47,133 out of which 27,773 are of the factory type while 19,360 units are of the household type.

The number of persons engaged in small industries is estimated

at 3 lakh persons. The annual production of all units of small industries is estimated at Rs. 160 crore.

The Small Industries Corporation established in 1965 is responsible for the promotion and development of small industries. The Corporation provides incentives and facilities to private enterprise such as technical assistance in the formulation of schemes and the grant of loans.

Small Industries estates have been established at Peshawar, Gujrat, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lahore, Bahawalpur, Quetta, Sukkur, and Larkana. On these estates 2300 factory sites have been provided.

The Service Centres run by the Small Industries Corporation include: Small Industries Institute, Lahore; Textile Service Centres, Multan and Karachi; Light Engineering Service Centres, Gujranwala, and Karachi; Cutlery Service Centre, Nizamabad; Sports Goods Service Centre, Sialkot; and Ceramics Service Centre, Gujrat. These Centres offer common production facilities and services like tooling, designing, training and research.

There is Handicraft Design Centre at Lahore. It produces new improved designs. It has so far produced about 1000 designs.

The Corporation runs Carpet Centres at Peshawar, Bannu, Gujar Khan, Leiah, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad, Mithi, Chaman, Nushki, Nagar Parkar, Talagang, and Nowshera.

Woollen Centres are run at Mastung, Manshera and Jareed.

There are Drugget Making Centres at Dir and Swat.

There are Pottery and Wood and Metal Centres at Pabbi.

There is a Matting Development Centre at Kot Adu.

SOCIAL WELFARE

SOCIAL WELFARE is a provincial subject. The Federal Ministry of Labour and Works co-ordinates social welfare activity at the national level, and deals with matters involving international relations.

The National Council of Social Welfare is a high-powered all-Pakistan body which assesses the needs and activities of voluntary organisations and provides them technical guidance and financial

assistance. It also advises the Federal Government on social welfare.

At the provincial level there are Directorates of Social Welfare.

In the Universities of the Punjab and Karachi instruction in social welfare is available at the graduate and post-graduate levels. Various Colleges in the country offer courses in social welfare. School programmes for boy scouts and girl guides include orientation in social work.

The principal social welfare voluntary agencies in the country include: All Pakistan Women's Association; Pakistan Boy Scouts Association; Pakistan Girl Guides Association; Pakistan Council for Child Welfare; Pakistan National T. B. Association; National Federation for the Welfare of the Blind; Pakistan Conference of Social Work; Society for the Prevention and Cure of Blindness; Pakistan Leprosy Association etc.

Medical social work aims at making formal treatment more effective and to raise the morale of the patients besides assisting them where necessary. All major hospitals have medical social workers. The Red Crescent Society, the St. John Ambulance Association and the Pakistan Relief and Welfare Society undertake medical social work.

In the field of child welfare, baby homes, day-care centres, and multi-purpose child centres have been set up which provide food, clothing, education, and recreational facilities for children. The Pakistan Council for Child Welfare co-ordinates the activities of various agencies engaged in child welfare.

Pakistan Youth Hostel Association and the Pakistan Youth Movement promote youth welfare with particular emphasis on recreation, physical culture and vocational training.

APWA is in the forefront in the undertaking of social welfare activities with reference to women. The programmes operated by Government include: Socio Economic Centre for Women, Karachi; Homes for the Destitute and Underprivileged Women Karachi and Rawalpindi, and Mothers' and Children's Home, Sialkot

There are about two dozen institutions and service units providing training and institutional service for all types of physically and

mentally handicapped persons including beggars. A number of model institutions have been set up to cater to the needs of the handicapped and mentally retarded persons. The Pakistan Institute of Mental Hygience and the Pakistan Association of Mental Health are doing good social work for the mentally retarded persons.

SOILS

THE SOILS of Pakistan belong to the dry groups called pedocals. They have a high content of calcium carbonate and a low content of organic matter. They consist mostly of alluvium, *i.e.* the soil deposited by running water. In the uplands the old alluvium is called '*Bhangar*' consisting mostly of loams, i.e. a mixture of fine particles and coarse grains. The new alluvium of the flood plains is known as '*Khadar*'. It consists of sand and silt. Near the mountains the soil is usually gravelly or sandy, but farther from them it is finer. In the deserts of Thar and Thal the soil is largely sand deposited by the action of the wind. Limestone concretions known as "*Kankar*' are found in dry places where the water table is high. Large tracts in the canal irrigated land and at the foot of the salt range are covered with salt efflorescences. Such salt affected lands are known as '*Thur*'. In the Potwhar plateau the soil is residual where it forms a thin layer covering the bed rock. In Baluchistan the soil generally consists of wind blown deposits known as *loess*.

The water in the unlined canals seeps through the soil, and raises the water table. The soil thereby becomes waterlogged. When the water table is raised water evaporates in the hot sun leaving behind layers of salt. Such saline lands become unfit for cultivation. This is salinity. A comprehensive survey carried out under the Colombo plan has shown that some 17% of the irrigated area of the Indus plain is waterlogged and 23% is affected by salinity. The remedy is to spread out a network of tubewells and provide adequate drainage. The tubewells lower the water table and help flush the surface salts down into the earth. An effective drainage system prevents the dangerous rise of water table, and enables the saline water to be carried away. A number of reclamation projects have been launched in the Punjab and Sind to reclaim such waterlogged and saline lands.

It is estimated that over 100 million acres of land suffer in varying degrees from wind and water erosion. The problem has been

complicated by disafforestation, over-grazing, and destructive exploitation of vegetation. The absence of vegetation causes torrential streams to form gullies and erode the soil. Dust storms also contribute to the process of soil erosion. The remedy of soil erosion is extensive afforestation. Intensive anti-erosion work has been undertaken particularly in the Potwhar region. The usual practice is to terrace the fields and alternate them with grassy meadows so that whatever soil is removed from the field is deposited in the grassy plot that follows. Next year the meadow is used as the field and the field as the grassy plot. This prevents soil erosion as well as soil exhaustion.

SPORTS

THE NEW Sports Policy of Government provides for: stepping up sports activity; setting up new sports organisations; making more funds available for sports development; eliminating the malpractices of the past; extending the sports activity to rural areas; and creating a sportsman spirit among the people.

Government have sponsored a sports development programme. It provides for the setting up of a chain of multipurpose sports complexes and gymnasia. The sports complexes are being built at Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar and Quetta. Gymnasia of a comparatively smaller size are being built at Hyderabad, Sukkur, Multan, Bahawalpur, Lyallpur, Sargodha, Abbottabad and Dera Ismail Khan.

For every national game there is a sports body or a federation. There are Sports Control Boards at the central and provincial levels. The National Sports Trust was established as a statutory body in 1972. It provides financial assistance to various sports associations and bodies.

There are National Training and Coaching Centres at Karachi and Lahore. These are managed by the National Sports Trust. Coaching centres are planned to be built at Peshawar and Quetta as well.

Pakistan has so far won 134 medals in Olympic, Asian and Commonwealth games. Pakistan won its first medal at Manila. The 134th medal was won at the Asian games by the Pakistan Hockey team.

Official that status in cricket was conferred on Pakistan in 1951 when it won a match against MCC. In 1954, Pakistan had a thrilling win against England in the Oval test. In 1956 Pakistan won a match against Australia; in 1959 and 1964 it won matches against Newzealand. In 1971 it lost a match against England. Efforts are now being made to improve the standard of cricket and recapture position in the international cricket.

Hockey is the national game of Pakistan. In the Asian Games at Tokyo in 1958 Pakistan beat India. At the Rome Olympics in 1960, Pakistan won the gold medal by beating India. This was repeated at Djkarta in 1962. At Tokyo Olympics in 1964, India beat Pakistan, and Pakistan lost the world championship as well as the Asian Crown. At the Mexico Olympics in 1969, Pakistan regained its supremacy by beating India. In 1970 Pakistan won back the Asian Crown by beating India at Bangkok. In 1971 Pakistan won the world championship by beating India and Spain at Barcleona. In 1972 Pakistan lost its world championship at Munich. At the Asian Games at Tehran in 1974 Pakistan beat India and won the Asian title.

Pakistan has not yet been able to qualify for the Olympic Football Tournament. The Pakistan Football Federation is trying to improve the standard of the game by employing foreign coaches.

In the early years of Pakistan, players like Iftikhar Ahmad kept the flag flying in the field of tennis. After his retirement, Pakistan has not made much headway in lawn tennis or table tennis.

Pakistan dominated the world scene in squash till the sixtes but it lost its position in 1966. Pakistan has not fared well in volley ball. During 1958-62 Pakistan won medals in volleyball, but since 1966 the position has deteriorated.

Pakistan has not produced so far a boxing champion.

Pakistan has won a few medals in wrestling, but wrestlers of international fame have either died or retired.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

THE STATE Bank of Pakistan was established in 1948 and was inaugurated by Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

It regulates the issue of bank notes and keeps reserves with a view to securing monetary stability and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage, and help in the fuller utilisation of the country's productive resources.

Government holds 51 per cent of the share capital. The general superintendence and directions of the affairs of the Bank are vested in the Central Board of Directors, headed by the Governor appointed by Government for a period of five years.

The State Bank is the sole authority for the issue of notes. The amount representing the notes issued has to be backed by an equivalent amount of assets of which a specified portion is to be maintained in the form of gold coin, gold bullion, silver bullion, and approved foreign exchange. The remaining assets are held in the form of rupee-coin, rupee-securities, bills of exchange, and promissory notes.

The State Bank acts as a banker to the Federal and Provincial Governments. The Bank manages on behalf of Government the public debt and the issue of new loans and treasury bills.

As the bankers' bank it maintains close relationship with commercial banks. Every scheduled bank is required to maintain minimum reserves with the State Bank equivalent to a specified percentage of the demand and time liabilities. These banks are entitled to loan and rediscount facilities from the State Bank.

The State Bank has supervisory powers over all banks with a view to ensuring that sound banking practices are followed and the interests of depositors are protected.

The Bank advises the Federal and Provincial Governments on financial and economic matters, particularly all loan operations, and matters such as agricultural credit, industrial finance, exchange control, legislation affecting banking and credit, finances of planning and development and the promotion of small savings.

SWAT VALLEY

The Swat valley watered by the Swat river and its tributaries is a beautiful valley of magnificient scenic beauty. Its lush green fertile plains, towering snow capped mountains, meandering river, rushing

torrents, ice cold lakes, fruit laden orchards, and flower covered slopes are the gifts of nature. It is a land of enthralling beauty. In ancient times it was known as Udyana—the garden. During the Buddhist period it was a great centre.

Saidu Sharif is the district headquarter town. Here is the shrine of Saidu Baba after whom the place is named. Two miles from Saidu Sharif is Mingora the shopping centre of Swat. It is a pleasant semi-hill station at a height of 3150 ft.

Murghuzar is 8 miles south of Saidu Sharif at an elevation of 4200 ft. It is a beauty spot in the midst of high wooded mountains. Here is the *Sufaid Mahal* of the former ruler. The surrounding hills are alive with bear.

Ramtakht is at an elevation of 9000 ft. near Murghuzar. Here is a temple dedicated to Ram Chandra who visited the site according to Hindu legends. According to Buddhist legends it was the site of the birth place of the second Buddha.

Miandam is 35 miles from Saidu Sharif. There is a beautiful rest house here at an elevation of 6000 ft. in the midst of pine trees.

Madyan is 35 miles south of Saidu Sharif. The road to Madyan runs along the right bank of the Swat. It is a beauty spot in the midst of high green hills.

Bahrain is six miles from Madyan at an elevation of 4500 feet. It is at the confluence of two streams—the Daral and the Swat. The two streams join under a bridge and then work their way through a gorge.

Kolalai is 12 miles from Bahrain. Here one gets a majestic view of the Mankial peak 19000 ft. high.

Kalam is a beauty spot 23 miles from Bahrain at a height of 6800 ft. Here two streams Ushoo and Utrot meet to form the Swat. On all sides are snow covered peaks and dense forests.

Malam Jabba is 26 miles from Saidu Sharif. It is being developed as a skiing *cum* summer resort.

TAXILA

TAXILA IS 20 miles from Rawalpindi on the main road from Rawalpindi to Peshawar. It is situated on the Tabra nullah which sounds like the Roman Tiber.

There are several theories about the origin of the name of Taxila. According to one theory the town was founded by the Takkas and was named after them. The Takkas prospered in the second millenium BC. According to another account the name of the place was Takshasila meaning severed head, and was the place where Buddha offered his head in the name of God.

Taxila commands international archaeological importance. The archaeological relics of Taxila comprise the remains of three distinct cities known as Bhir, Sirkap, and Sirsukh.

The Bhir mound is a circuit of about 2 miles about 25 feet high. It is the site of the original city. About the beginning of the fifth century BC, Taxila was included in the Iranian empire and was the capital of the Gandhara satarpy. An Aramic inscription has been found from the ruins which speaks of the Persian influence.

The excavations have revealed a civilisation which is over 2000 years old. Taxila in those days was a great University town, famous for the arts and sciences of the day. Chankya the well known Brahmin Minister of Chandragupta Maurya belonged to Taxila and was a graduate of the Taxila University.

When Alexander invaded the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, Raja Ambhi was the ruler of Taxila, and he offered submission to the Greeks.

After Alexander the Mauryas seized power. Asoka was for several years the Viceroy at Taxila. The eyes of Kunala the son of Asoka were taken out here. At Taxila are the ruins of a stupa which marks the site of the tragedy.

In 190 BC the Bactrian Greeks conquered Taxila under Demetrius. The Greeks ruled from Taxila for about a century when the Greek rule was swept away by the onslaught of the Sakas. It was during the Saka invasion that the original city of Bhir mound was destroyed. The conquerors set up a new city at the site now known as Sirkap.

The circuit of Sirkap is 1½ miles. The city of Sirkap was of the same size as Ninevah, and was fortified like the Greek cities on a symmetrical pattern. Inside the city was the Temple of the Sun and the royal palace.

After the Sakas came the Kushans. They destroyed Sirkap and founded a new city which marks the site now known as Sirsukh.

This was about 78 AD. The circuit of Sirsukh is about 3 miles. The White Huns came in the fifth century and they destroyed the city. That was the end of ancient Taxila.

When Hieun Tsiang visited Taxila it was in ruins and was a dependency of Kashmir.

Numerous monasteries, stupas and other buildings mark the site of the ancient town. There is a museum at Taxila to which a rest house is attached in the midst of picturesque surroundings. In the museum there is a fine collection of relics discovered from the site. The most conspicuous of these relics are the statutes of Buddha, fine specimen of the art of Gandhara.

With the establishment of Pakistan, the glory of ancient Taxila is being revived. The capital of Pakistan has been established hardly 20 miles from the site of ancient Taxila. Taxila itself is fast developing into an industrial area and many industrial institutions have been located there.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

THE PAKISTAN Telegraph and Telephone Department is responsible for the telegraph and telephone services. The Head Office is at Karachi. There are zonal offices at Karachi and Lahore.

At the time of independence there were no separate telegraph offices. Now there are 1250 telegraph offices where 20,000 messages are handled daily.

Telegraph channels have been increasing at the rate of about 5000 miles per year. Automatic telegraph exchanges have been installed at Karachi, Lahore, Sukkur, and Rawalpindi.

International radio telegraph circuits now link Karachi with several foreign cities including Tehran, Peking, Moscow, Paris, London, and New York.

At the time of Independence the number of telephones was 12000; it has now risen to 3 lakh. The number of local calls is 10 lakh per day, and that of trunk calls 1 lakh per day.

The telephone policy provides for the linking up of remote regions; and the extension of telephone facilities in rural areas.

There is Telecommunication Staff College at Haripur Hazara. There are Telecommunications Training Schools at Karachi and Lahore. There is Telecommunications Research Centre at Islamabad.

There is a telephone factory at Haripur Hazara where 50,000 telephones are manufactured every year. There is Telegraph Workshop at Kotri where telegraph instruments are manufactured.

TELEVISION

TELEVISION CAME to Pakistan in 1964 when a pilot station was set up at Lahore. Since then the television service has expanded and we have now television stations at Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar and Quetta. Booster stations have been set up at Thana Bhola Khan, Dadu, Shikarpur, Multan, Sahiwal, Sakesar, and Murree to extend the coverage.

Television is the responsibility of the Pakistan Television Corporation which is a limited company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crore. The Board of the Corporation consists of seven directors, out of whom four are nominated by the Government of Pakistan and three by the Nippon Electric Company of Japan.

The objectives of the television policy are to promote an enlightened awareness of the world as well as an intelligent consciousness of Pakistan's own heritage, the social and economic compulsions of our national life and actions necessary to ensure the nation's progress and prosperity, both material as well as spiritual.

Each television station telecasts six hours of programmes daily, plus a special transmission on Sundays. The TV programmes are basically designed to provide information and education through wholesome entertainment. Besides music, the programmes include items on literature, and culture, quiz programmes, dramas, features, interviews, discussions, documentation, and national integration. Educational TV programmes have also been introduced for the benefit of students.

All the stations are equipped with VTR machines for exchange of programmes, and have OB vans for telecasting sports and other events. After Japan, Pakistan became the first Asian country to

telecast live transmission of cricket test match played in Australia between the Pakistan and Australian teams in 1972.

The ratio of live programmes to imported programmes is 70:30, and this is one of the highest percentage of live programmes by any TV Organisation in the world. TV programmes are exchanged between Pakistan and RCD countries. The Corporation participated in an international TV contest at Munich in 1968 and secured two entries.

Advisory groups are attached to all stations to evaluate programmes and offer advice. There is a Film Production Centre at Islamabad. There are Audience Participation Studios at Islamabad, Lahore, and Karachi. A Central Board of Television Film Censors has been set up at Islamabad to censor films for telecasting at the television stations. A Central Television Institute has been set up at Rawalpindi/Islamabad to train TV personnel.

THATTA

THATTA IS a district headquarter town in Sind. It is an ancient town and there are many buildings of architectural and historical interest in the town.

When Alexander came to Pakistan, Patala was sited at the site of Thatta. At the advent of Islam, Debal was sited somewhere near Thatta. The Sama kings who came into power in the 14th century established their capital at Samui which is only three miles from Thatta. In the 15th century Jam Nizamuddin made Thatta his capital. The Mughals annexed Sind in 1592, and under them Thatta was the provincial capital.

Shah Jahan the Mughal emperor constructed a mosque in the town in 1647. It is built in the form of a caravanserai—a great court enclosed by a corridor of 90 domed compartments. It measures 315 by 190 feet and covers 6316 square yards of ground. The walls of the mosque in the interior are covered with the most amazing variety of beautiful patterns worked out in coloured tiles.

On the rocky ridge of Makli on the outskirts of Thatta there is an extensive graveyard containing about a million graves and tombs. It extends over an area of six square miles, and is the most important necropolis in the east.

The tomb of Jam Nizamuddin the man who founded Thatta lies near the northern end of the series of mausolea near the ridge. It was built in 1508. The tomb is one of the best specimen of the schools of stone building and stone carving which flourished in Thatta in the 15th century. It is rectangular, richly carved and topped by a belvedere.

The tomb of Mirza Isan Turkhan stands near the main road. He was first Turkhan ruler of lower Sind and his tomb was built in 1573. The picture of the mausoleum appears on the back of the ten-rupees currency note of Pakistan. Other Turkhan tombs are the tombs of Mirza Jani Beg, Mirza Tughril Beg, Baqi Beg and Mubarik Khan. All these tombs are carved in the tracery method of roses and sun flowers.

Jan Baba's tomb who died in 1608 lies near Isa Khan's tomb. The domes of the tomb are covered with designs as fragile as a spider's web. To the south is a twelve pillared verandah in front of a lake at the base of the Makli ridge. It was here that Jam Tamachi fell in love with the fishermaid Nuri.

The tomb of Diwan Shurfa Khan who died in 1638 is a massive square structure surmounted by a dcme in Persian style with four round towers at each corner. To the north of the tomb of Jam Nizamuddin is the conspicuous tomb of Syed Ali Shirazi. The saint died in 1572. He was chosen by the people of Thatta to carry offerings to the emperor Hamayun at Umarkot.

Seven miles from Thatta is Kalri lake. The lake is encircled byridges and rocks. There is a 8 mile beach road on the Jhimpir side. The length of the lake is 17 miles and the average depth of water is 20 ft. the total area of the lake being 60 square miles. It is fed by the Kalri Beghar feeder which was opened in 1958. Two shrines of Hindoro Sharif and Amir Pir stand inside the lake surrounded by about 10 ft. deep water. A boat service is provided for visiting the shrines. Kalri lake has been developed as a tourist resort.

Bhambor is on the northern bank of the Gharo creek. The site has been identified by some scholars with ancient Debal. It was the scene of the popular romance of Sassi and Punnu. About the tenth century the place was the capital of Bhambo Raja and hence the name. The ruins have been excavated. From the ruins some coins have been found of the early Caliphate period. Heavy textured blue

green jars of the prototype of Susa have been found here. Some remains of the Hindu period have also been found. There is also evidence of Scytho-Parthian culture. Three gateways of the ancient town have been excavated. Ruins of a citadel have also been discovered. It appears that the Bhambor settlement came to a sudden end following a violent disturbance probably an earthquake in the thirteenth century. This finds support from the fact that a large number of human skeletons have been found scattered in disorderly manner in houses and streets. An archaeological museum has been set up at the site. Here a mosque has also been unearthed which might very well be the first mosque in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

TOURISM

PAKISTAN IS a country of continental dimensions with all types of terrain. In Pakistan there are some highest peaks of mountains in the world. Here are areas of rare scenic beauty like the Kaghan valley or the Swat valley. We have hill stations like Murree and Ziarat. The history of Pakistan extends over the last 5000 years, and the country is very rich in archaeological sites and monuments. Mohenjo Daro and Harappa are the sites where the glimpses of the Indus valley civilisation as it flourished five thousand years ago may be seen. At Taxila one can have glimpses of the Takkas, the Scythians, the Kushans, the Greeks, and many other people. In NWFP there is a network of sites reminiscent of the Buddhist period. The glories of the indigenous Sind dynasties may be seen at Thatta. The Moghul monuments may be seen at their best in Lahore. The cities of Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Quetta, Bahawalpur, Multan, Lahore, Sialkot, Lyallpur, Sargodha, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, and Peshawar have many attractions for the tourists. We have numerous lakes like the Manchar lake in Sind or the Saiful Muluk lake in Hazara. One can have good shooting in the forests of Pakistan. In Kafiristan one can see the people living the same life as they did two thousand years ago.

The average number of tourists visiting Pakistan is over 1 lakh per year. Earnings from tourism are about Rs. 20 crore per year. About 21 % of the tourists are from UK; 13% from USA; 12% from Germany; and 12% from France.

In order to promote tourism, Government have set up a separate Ministry of Tourism. Under the Ministry is the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation. The Corporation was set up in 1970 as a public limited company for providing standard accommodation, transport and other facilities to the tourists. The Corporation has been made responsible for carrying out publicity and providing tourism information. A Tourism Cell has been set up at Government level to assist the Corporation in carrying out its responsibilities in planning, research, training and co-ordination for the promotion of tourism.

In Pakistan no visa is required for tourists who do not stay in Pakistan for more than 30 days. For the convenience of the tourists the border check posts are kept open throughout the week. Multipurpose Tourist Complexes have been set up at Torkham and Taxila. Such complexes are being set up at Chaman and Wagah as well. For the facility of tourists, PIA and other international airlines have been allowed to operate charter flights to and through Pakistan. Hotels have been provided at all key points for tourists. Motels have also been constructed. Tourist Information Centres have been set up at all important places for the benefit cf tourists. There is great scope for the expansion of activities with regard to tourism in Pakistan.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

THE FIGURES of imports and exports and the balance of trade for the last five years are as follows:

Year	Value of Imports	Value of Exports	Balance of Trade	
1968-69	Rs. 304 crore	Rs. 170 crore	Rs. 134 crore	–
1969-70	Rs. 328 ,,	Rs. 161 ,,	Rs. 167 ,,	–
1970-71	Rs. 360 ,,	Rs. 200 ,,	Rs. 140 ,,	–
1971-72	Rs. 349 ,,	Rs. 337 ,,	Rs. 12 ,,	–
1972-73	Rs. 840 ,,	Rs. 855 ,,	Rs. 15 ,,	+

The above table shows that in 1972-73 our imports and exports rose by more than 100 per cent as compared with the figures of the previous years. For the last twenty years Pakistan had a negative balance of trade in as much imports exceeded the exports. For the

first time there was a positive trade balance in 1972-73 when the exports exceeded the imports. This shows that the crisis following the delinking of East Pakistan has been successfully overcome.

In 1972-73 the main items of export were: Cotton yarn Rs. 194 crore; Cotton fabrics Rs. 125 crore; Raw cotton Rs. 117 crore; Rice Rs. 114 crore; Sports goods Rs. 89 crore; leather Rs. 54 crore; surgical goods Rs. 28 crore; fish Rs. 23 crore; Carpets and rugs Rs. 13 crore.

In 1972-73 the main items of import were: Foodgrains Rs. 150 crore; Vegetable oil Rs. 112 crore; iron and steel goods Rs. 86 crore; Mineral oil Rs. 64 crore; Machinery Rs. 73 crore; Paper Rs. 14 crore; Electrical goods Rs. 45 crore; Chemicals Rs. 25 crore; Drugs Rs. 11 crore; Dyes Rs. 16 crore; Chemical fertilisers Rs. 18 crore.

In 1972-73 Pakistan had a negative balance of trade with USA, Canada, West Germany, UK, Sweden, Portugal, Poland, Turkey, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Afghanistan, China, Thailand, South Korea, Burma, Australia and New Zealand. It had a favourable balance of trade with Japan, Indonesia, Singapore, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, USSR, Greece, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Dubai, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Muscat, Libya, Somalia, UAR, Ghana, Nigeria, and Algeria.

Pakistan imports the bulk of the goods from USA (Rs. 209 crore); UK. (Rs. 63 crore); USSR (Rs. 17 crore); Saudi Arabia (Rs. 36 crore); Kuwait (Rs. 20 crore); Sri Lanka (Rs. 29 crore); China (Rs. 36 crore).

In 1972-73 Pakistan was the largest exporter of cotton yarn in the world. Pakistan's export of yarn constituted 40 per cent of the world trade in the commodity.

In 1968-69 the percentage of exports to imports was 56; in 1969-70, 49; in 1970-71, 55; in 1971-72, 96, and in 1972-73, 102.

In 1972-73 out of the imported goods, consumer goods were 29.6%; Raw materials for consumer goods 30.8%; Raw materials for capital goods 9.9%; and capital goods 29.

The import policy of Government is to allow liberal imports of machinery, capital goods, raw materials and spare parts of machinery

and to restrict the import of such goods which are produced within the country. In order to check smuggling, consumer goods are imported on a liberal scale through regular channels.

The export policy is: to expand the production of exportable goods; to accelerate investments in export industries and increase productivity and output; to reduce dependence on a few traditional markets by seeking new markets particularly in developing and socialist countries; to diversify exports by increasing exports of manufactured products and promoting exports of new agricultural products; and to seek through bilateral negotiations a greater access for Pakistan export commodities in the markets of developed countries.

The Trading Corporation has been set up in the public sector to promote trading activities. It is responsible for importing major industrial raw materials and essential consumer goods in bulk to effect savings in foreign exchange.

The Cotton Export Corporation is a statutory body responsible for cotton export. There is similarly a Rice Export Corporation.

The Export Promotion Bureau is a body set up to adopt measures to ensure that goods exported conform to the prescribed standards. The Bureau determines the targets of export for various goods. It adopts measures to promote exports. It organises exhibitions within the country and abroad. Offices of the Bureau are at Karachi, Hyderabad, Quetta, Multan, Lahore, Lyallpur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

The Export Promotion Council was set up in 1964. It advises the Export Promotion Bureau on policy matters. The Council has several export promotion committees each relating to an important item of import and each collaborating with the Bureau in handling problems affecting the export of the item concerned.

The Information and Advisory Centre of the Bureau provides marketing data for the Pakistani exporters.

The Export Market Development Fund was established in 1966 to boost exports. It gives grants for the financing of projects relating to market surveys, designing of production, export publicity, trade delegations, training of business executives in export marketing and allied matters.

The Standing Committee on Export Finance was set up in 1973 to provide a continuing forum for the consideration of the problems in the field of export finance. It reviews credit situation in respect of exports, and maintains liaison between various agencies connected with export trade.

The Pakistan House International is a private company with Government participation. It opens show rooms abroad as centres for promoting and selling Pakistani products. In such cities it acts as an agency centre for Pakistani importers and exporters. Each overseas centre also contains a Pakistan irestaurant, and an information centre. Such Pakistani houses have been established at Hamburg, London and New York.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHEN PAKISTAN was practically friendless and militarily weak, the United States of America came to the assistance of Pakistan, and gave it economic and military aid on a liberal scale.

In gratitude for the assistance given, Pakistan abandoned the policy of neutralism, and aligned itself with the West, and joined the SEATO and the CENTO organisations aimed against Communism. This annoyed the Socialist countries, and even some of the Islamic States like UAR felt bitter at this alignment of Pakistan.

The policy brought some economic advantages to Pakistan but it led to certain disadvantages as well. Pakistan soon found that her ally America was not inclined to go the whole way to support Pakistan on the Kashmir issue against India, while Russia which was annoyed with Pakistan went to the extent of openly espousing the cause of India, and exercising the veto against the interests of Pakistan.

This made Pakistan reshape its foreign policy. It cultivated China and succeeded in winning its friendship. This annoyed USA.

In the Sino-Indian conflict in 1962 America came to the assistance of India, and supplied it arms. That upset the military balance in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. Pakistan's plea was that any addition to the military strength of India was a menace to Pakistan's safety. USA's view was that India had to be built up as a bulwark against Chinese communism.

In the mid-sixtees the relationship between Pakistan and USA became cool. This provided the climate for the improvement of relationship between Pakistan and Russia.

Pakistan gave indications to the effect that it wanted USA to be a friend and not a master. In the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965, USA did not come to the help of Pakistan. On the other hand it banned the sale of military arm both to India and Pakistan. This decision operated to the disadvantage of Pakistan.

USA deferred the economic aid to Pakistan and adopted other delaying tactics which indicated its annoyance. President Ayub Khan visited America in the fall of 1965. As a result of this visit some of the misunderstandings were removed, and the economic aid was restored. The President of America paid a visit to Pakistan in 1966 and then again in 1969. As a result of these visits, the relationship between the two countries further improved.

In the war of 1971, USA again did not come to the support of Pakistan. In the UNO, however, USA lent diplomatic support to Pakistan.

Pakistan's Prime Minister Bhutto visited USA in September, 1973, and as a result of this visit a new high mark in Pak-US relationship was reached. Nixon the President of America affirmed that the independence and integrity of Pakistan was a corner stone of American foreign policy.

The new President of USA, Mr. Ford has assured Pakistan that he would continue the policy laid down by his predecessor Pakistan's relationship with USA are thus cordial once again after some strains during the late sixtees.

UNITED KINGDOM

IN 1858 the British took over power from the Muslims. In the post-Mutiny period the British deliberately followed the policy of patronising the Hindus and suppressing the Muslims. A generation later the British modified their policy to some extent and gave some minor concessions to the Muslims as a counterweight to the Hindus who were growing assertive. The Muslims were generally loyal to the British and helped them overcome many a difficult crisis. In

the second world war while the Hindus passed a resolution requiring the British to quit, the Muslims helped the British in the war effort.

Lord Wavell as Viceroy was somewhat appreciative of the Muslim help but on the assumption of power by the Labour party Lord Wavell was recalled and Lord Mountbatten was sent to India as Viceroy who adopted anti-Muslim policies. Lord Mountbatten manoeuvred the annexation of Kashmir to India. Radcliffe's award was most unjust to Pakistan. After the partition the joint Supreme command was to continue till April 1948, but under the pressure of India the Supreme Command was dissolved in November 1947, to the great disadvantage of Pakistan.

After independence both India and Pakistan continued to be the members of the British Commonwealth. Pakistan had hoped that as the Kashmir dispute was a dispute between two Commonwealth countries the Commonwealth would exercise its influence in resolving of the dispute. In this view Pakistan was sorely disappointed. In the beginning the United Kingdom favoured the idea of self-determination for the people of Kashmir but with the lapse of time, the United Kingdom followed a line of action which was to the advantage of India.

Pakistan made such military pacts with Britain as SEATO and CENTO. Inspite of these pacts, Britain did not come to the aid of Pakistan in the solution of its disputes with India. In the Suez Canal dispute Pakistan followed a policy which was rather pro-British. Pakistan thereby annoyed the Muslim State of Egypt. But Britain did not compensate Pakistan by helping it in settling scores with India. In the Rann of Kutch dispute when in the confrontation Pakistan had the upper hand, the United Kingdom acted as a mediator and the dispute was amicably settled. In other disputes in which Pakistan did not have the upper hand, the United Kingdom remained more or less quiet.

In the 1965 war, Britain was neutral and this worked to the advantage of India. In the Bangla Desh dispute with one breath Britain declared that this was an internal affair of Pakistan, but in the other breath it whipped up propaganda on the lines worked out by India. After the 1971 war, Great Britain with undue haste recognised Bangla Desh. This came as a great shock to Pakistan. As a

reaction to such recognition, Pakistan left the membership of the British Commonwealth.

Pakistan continues diplomatic relations with Great Britain. Britain continues to give some aid to Pakistan but so much has, become evident that when it is a matter between India and Pakistan Great Britain compromises all principles to woo India. Pakistan's withdrawal from the British Commonwealth has created some difficulties for the Pakistani residents in the United Kingdom, but with Pakistan its sovereignty and independence is dearer than the interests of a particular section of the nation.

URBANISATION

PAKISTAN HAS been for ages a rural country. It has now entered the age of urbanisation. The urban population is increasing at a very much higher rate as compared with the rise in rural population.

During 1931-41 the urban population increased by 44% while the rural population increased by 17%.

During 1941-51, urban population increased by 42% while the rural population increased by 15% only.

During 1951-61 the urban population increased by 56%, while the rural population increased by 19%.

During 1961-71 the urban population increased by 70%. With the delinking of East Pakistan the urban characteristics of Pakistan have become more marked. Now the urban population is more than 25% of the total population.

There has been a progressive increase in the number of urban areas. In 1951 there were only 200 urban areas in Pakistan (West). In 1961 the number was 300, and it has now risen to 400.

In 1941 there were only seven cities in Pakistan (West) with population exceeding 1 lakh. The number of such cities was 9 in 1951, and 12 in 1961. Their number has now risen to 19.

The most spectacular increase has taken place in the case of the city of Lyallpur where the population was 69,930 in 1941, and 8.2 1 lakh in 1972. Within a generation the population has increased 12 times.

At the time of Independence there was no city with population exceeding a million. Now there are two such cities—Karachi with a population of 3.4 million, and Lahore with a population of 2.1 million.

Other cities which have added considerably to their population include Multan; Hyderabad; Gujranwala; Sargodha; Rawalpindi; Bahawalpur; Wah; Quetta, and Peshawar.

Urbanisation has created acute problems. The provision of civic amenities in growing towns has not been able to keep pace with the growth of towns. Most of the cities have expanded in a haphazard manner. There is acute shortage of housing in urban areas. Hardly 40 per cent of the total urban population has access to piped water supply. Out of 400 urban areas hardly 80 towns have urban water supply.

The urban population will be doubling itself within the next twenty years, and unless the problems of urbanisation are tackled effectively there is the danger of the disintegration of our civic life.

URDU

URDU IS a product of the grafting of Persian and Arabic on local Indian dialects through Muslim contact in the sub-continent.

Barring some fragmentary pieces of writing in Urdu which had their origin in the north, the history of Urdu literature had regular beginning in the 15th century in the Deccan under the patronage of the Nizams. The centre of activity shifted to the north about the end of the 17th Century.

The 18th century produced Ghalib and Zauq. Bahadur Shah Zafar the last Mughal emperor was himself a well known Urdu poet. In the earlier part of the 18th century Delhi and Lucknow were two important centres of Urdu learning in the north.

After 1857, Hyderabad Deccan and Lahore became the centres of Urdu. The British made Urdu as the court language. In 1920 Osmania University in Hyderabad Deccan adopted Urdu as the medium of instruction. Sir Syed at Aligarh, and Maulana Muhammad Hussain Azad at Lahore did much to develop Urdu.

After partition, Urdu has found home in Pakistan with Karachi and Lahore as the two main centres. A number of literary and academic institutions are at work to develop and equip Urdu take the place of English as the State language. The Universities of Karachi and the Punjab have introduced Urdu as the medium of instruction upto the Degree level. The Urdu Development Board Karachi is engaged in the compilation of a grand lexicon of Urdu on the pattern of the Oxford English Dictionary. The Central Board for Urdu at Lahore has sponsored a programme for the production of text books of modern science available in Urdu. The *Anjuman-i-Taraq-i-Urdu* is compiling an exhaustive bibliography of Urdu. The Anjuman runs an Urdu College at Karachi where teaching in all subjects is imparted in Urdu.

Iqbal is the most cherished name in the present day Urdu literature. He was the fountain head of the Muslim renaissance and fathered the idea of Pakistan. Hafiz Jullundhri the author of the national anthem is the poet laureate. Faiz Ahmed Faiz has won the Lenin Award. Other poets include: N. M. Rashid, Ahsan Danish, Nadeem Qasmi, Qayum Nazar, Yusuf Zafar, Majid Amjad, Wazir Agha, Mustafa Zaidi, Hafiz Hoshiarpuri, Tabish Dehlavi, Abdul Hamid Adam; Tassadaq Hussain Khalid.

Some of the writers of fiction are: Nasim Hijazi, Rais Ahmed Jafri, M. Aslam, Mumtaz Mufti, A. Hamid, Hasan Abdullah, Ghulam Abbas, Saadat Hasan Manto, Khadeeja Masroor, Hajra Masroor, Altaf Fatima, Razia Butt, Saeeda Sultana, Masud Mufti, Razia Fasih Ahmed etc. Some of the works of fiction which have won awards are: Hasan Abdullah—*Udas Naslen*; Qurat-ul-Ain Haidar—*Aag ka Darya*; Razia Fasih Ahmed—*Abla Pa.* Some good works on criticism have been written by Dr. S. Abdullah, Viqar Azim, Dr. A. Shadani, and Dr. Wahid Qureshi.

Justice Kayani, Shaukat Thanvi, Zamir Jafri, and Rais Amrohi have produced some works in prose and poetry in the lighter vein. Agha Hashr and Imtiaz Ali Taj are great names in Urdu drama.

U. S. S. R.

RUSSIA IS a neighbour of Pakistan. Russia is separated from the North-West Frontier of Pakistan by a tongue of Afghan territory hardly 10-15 miles wide.

After the establishment of Pakistan diplomatic relations were established with Russia in 1948.

In 1949 the Prime Minister of Pakistan was invited by the Soviet Government to visit Russia. The visit did not materialise, and Khan Liaquat Ali Khan instead visited USA. That froze the relationship between Pakistan and Russia.

Pakistan slowly moved to the west and joined the SEATO and CENTO pacts aimed against Communism. This annoyed Russia and it adopted a hostile attitude to Pakistan. In 1955 the Russian leaders declared without any reservation that Kashmir was a part of India, and that Afghanistan was justified in raising the demand for Pukhtoonistan. In the UN debates on Kashmir, Russia openly opposed Pakistan, and vetoed resolutions on Kashmir twice which worked to the disadvantage of Pakistan.

Pakistan allowed USA to open a military camp at Peshawar. From that base an American US airship flew to Russian territory. That became the subject of further tension between Pakistan and Russia, and Russia even gave a threat to Pakistan.

Under President Ayub attempts were made to bring the two countries closer to each other. In 1960 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto then Minister for Fuel and Works led a delegation to Moscow when a 30 million dollars loan agreement was signed with Russia, and Russia offered to co-operate in the search for oil in Pakistan.

In 1963 an air agreement was signed between the two countries whereunder the Pakistan International Airlines began operating its services to London via Moscow and the Aeroflot Service of USSR was extended to Karachi via Kabul.

In 1965 President Ayub visited Russia and that led to a better understanding between the two countries. On this occasion a new trade agreement was signed between the two countries, and Russia advanced another loan to Pakistan.

In the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965, Russia adopted a neutral attitude, and was no longer pro-India. After the war, Russia invited India and Pakistan to Tashkent and acted as a mediator.

Thereafter cultural exchanges between the two countries were stepped up. Russia undertook to set up an electric complex in

Pakistan, to prepare a feasibility report for a nuclear power plant, and to give technical and economic aid for the construction of a steel plant.

A trade pact between the two countries was signed in 1968. The Prime Minister of Russia visited Pakistan in 1968, and pledged to continue Soviet aid to Pakistan. The Russian naval ships visited Pakistan in 1968. This was followed by the visit to Moscow of a high-powered military delegation when Russia agreed to give military aid to Pakistan. The Russian Premier visited Pakistan again in 1969. This was followed by the President of Pakistan's visit to Russia in 1970.

In 1971, Russia executed a military pact with India. That upset Pakistan. Russia however assured Pakistan of its friendship. In the East Pakistan crisis Russia adopted an attitude which was pro-India. On assuming office as President Mr. Bhutto visited Moscow in 1972. As Premier, Mr. Bhutto visited Russia again in October 1974. This visit has removed the misunderstanding between the two countries. The policy of the Government of Pakistan is to establish stronger ties with Russia without jeopardising their relations with other super powers. This position has been understood by Russia and it has pledged support to Pakistan.

VISION OF NEW PAKISTAN

THE VISION of new Pakistan can best be expressed in the words of our Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. He gave expression to these views in his inaugural address at the Pakistan Television Centre, Lahore :

"I have a vision that one day the fields in our country-side will blossom with abundance, the rolling fields and orchards and village squares will ring with the songs of happy children—children with the colour of blood in their cheeks, and with books held proudly under their arms.

In the streets of our great cities we will no more have to live with the shame of children in rags, with sunken eyes and hollow cheeks, children debasing their parents and their society by begging to keep themselves warm and fed. I have a vision that this day will come.

I have a vision that this day will come, and I have a programme whereby this day will come soon. For my part, the programme

consists of ensuring that the economic, constitutional, social and administrative conditions are created within which human endeavour has the opportunity to be transformed into productive and creative endeavour. My part, my Government's role is to provide secure, unshakable foundations for the building of a prosperous future.

We are rich in minerals and it is a misfortune that we have not yet been able to even scratch the surface for them. They lie in the mountains in Gilgit and Hunza in the north, and in Baluchistan vast tracts that are rich in minerals. People have gone to these areas and seen marble. We have ruby mines, natural gas, oil, copper and iron ores. Some oil we have tapped, but we are sure there is more oil. The search is going on. Geological surveys and explorations take time and political turmoils sets us back. Not even a tenth of our mineral resources have been touched. In Dera Ghazi Khan we have found uranium.

We are self-sufficient in food to the extent that we can export rice. We used to send it to East Pakistan. Now we have found markets elsewhere. We have reached self-sufficiency in sugar and in wheat but again political crisis and turmoil have set us back. Self-sufficiency in wheat and sugar is within our grasp.

We have got very hard-working manpower when it is motivated, and we are trying to bring about that motivation. We have got people who can handle machines well and with ease, people who are enterprising.

We have got a textile industry which is doing well in the world. Our exports are going up and our goods are getting more competitive. We have set up quite a few fertiliser factories and intend to set up more. We have also factories for manufacturing machine tools and also a shipyard for building sea going vessels.

We have an *infra* structure for future industrialisation. Our communications are fairly good, but we are going to have a massive road building programme. We are going to have big schemes for low-cost housing. We are also going to have a huge public works programme in rural areas, clearing out the slums and building modern villages. That will give employment to the unemployed and the under-employed".

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

THE WEST Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority generally known as WAPDA is a semi-autonomous body set up to undertake the unified and co-ordinated development of water and power resources of Pakistan.

It frames, implements and operates schemes and projects for irrigation, water supply, drainage, generation, transmission and distribution of power; flood control and water shed management; prevention of waterlogging and reclamation of waterlogged and saline lands; and inland navigation.

Consequent upon the Indus Waters Treaty, WAPDA was also entrusted in 1960 with the responsibility for the implementation of the Indus Basin Settlement Plan.

The Indus Basin projects include: Mangla dam; Mangla Watershed management; Mangla Resettlement Organisation; Tarbela dam; link canals and barrages.

The water development projects executed by WAPDA include: Gudu barrage; Rawal dam; Tanda dam; Khanpur dam; Gomal dam; Hub dam; Chashma canal; and lift irrigation schemes.

The Salinity Control and Reclamation Projects of WAPDA include: SCARP I-IV; Mona Reclamation Project; SCARP Khairpur; Larkana; and Rohri.

WAPDA operates the Machinery Pool Organisation.

The Hydel Power stations of WAPDA include the power stations at Rasul, Malakand, Dargai, Chichoki Mallian, Shadiwal, Nandipur, Kurram Garhi, Warsak, Mangla, Tarbela, and Chitral. The thermal power stations include the stations at Gudu, Quetta, Multan, Lyallpur, Shahdara, Kotri, Hyderabad, and Sukkur.

For the transmission and distribution of power, WAPDA maintains grid stations and transmission lines.

The WAPDA offices are located in the WAPDA House at Lahore. It is a 12 storey-building 110 ft. high with a gross area of 5,49,007 ft. The project was completed in 1967 at a total cost of Rs. 4,26,43,000.

WATERLOGGING AND SALINITY

PAKISTAN has an extensive system of irrigation. The irrigation system has brought prosperity to the land. It has however led to some disadvantages and these are waterlogging and salinity. Due to the rise in the water table because of seepage from canals many lands have become waterlogged and rendered unfit for cultivation. Due to the rise in water table salts have risen to the ground. This phenomenon of salinity has also rendered the affected lands unfit for cultivation. Over 20 per cent of the irrigated land has been affected by waterlogging and salinity. This is a great challenge for Pakistan.

From time to time different measures have been adopted to combat waterlogging and salinity. These included frequent and extensive canal closures, lowering of canal water levels, conversion of perennial to non-perennial canals, lining of channels, planting of eucalyptus groves, reclamation by rice cultivation, and use of open surface drains and tube-wells.

Water and Power Development Authority have undertaken a number of Salinity Control and Reclamation Projects known as SCARPs. The first project for the Central Rechna Doab covering the districts of Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, and Jhang known as SCARP I has been completed. The project covered a gross area of 12 lakh acres. Over 2000 tube-wells have been installed as a result of which irrigation supplies have risen from 1 million acre feet to 3 million acre feet. The project cost Rs. 24 crore. The water level has been lowered by more than 10 feet and the waterlogged and saline lands have been reclaimed.

SCARP II covers the area under the command of the Upper Jhelum and Lower Jhelum canals in the districts of Gujrat, Sargodha and Jhang. About 3000 tube-wells have been sunk, and the irrigation supplies have risen from 3 MAF to 6 MAF. Over 400 miles of drains have been dug. The scheme cost Rs. 74 crore.

SCARP III covers the area commanded by the Muzaffargarh and Rangpur canal systems in the districts of Muzaffargarh and Jhang. The project estimated to cost Rs. 40 crore is in progress.

SCARP IV covers the upper portion of the Rachna Doab in the

districts of Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Sialkot. The project estimated to cost Rs. 19 crore is in progress.

In Sind, SCARP (Khairpur) covers the area commanded by the Rohri Canal in northern Khairpur. The project has been completed. 540 tube-wells have been installed. These tube-wells pump out saline groundwater. The project cost Rs. 25 crore.

The Larkana-Shikarpur Drainage Scheme covers the area on the right bank of the Indus west of Sukkur. The project has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3 crore, and over 500 miles of drains have been constructed.

The North Rohri Fresh Groundwater Project covers the district of Nawabshah. 566 tube-wells have been installed so far as a result of which irrigation supplies have risen by one million acre feet. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 35 crore.

ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO

ZULFIKAR ALI Bhutto was born on 5th January, 1928.

His father Shah Nawaz Bhutto, was the greatest leader of Sind of his time. Many distinctions were conferred on him, OBE in 1919, KIH in 1924, CIE in 1925, and Kt in 1930. In 1919 he was elected a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. In 1920 he was elected as the President of the District Local Board Larkana. In 1921 he was elected as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He attended the Round Table Conference in 1930 and 1931 as a delegate. In 1933 he became a Minister in the Government of Bombay and held the portfolio of Local Self Government. He played the leading role in the separation of Sind from Bombay. On the separation of Sind he became a member of the Bombay-Sind Joint Public Service Commission. In 1948 he became the Diwan of Junagadh State. On the annexation of the State by India he came to Pakistan. He died in 1957 at the age of 69.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto received his early education at Bombay. The famous Cathedral and John Canon School gave him initial training in sophistication and expression. He had a brief spell of art education at the J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Thereafter he went to USA where he was admitted to the California University. He graduated

in 1950. He returned home and was married in 1951 to Nusrat Isphani. Then he went to England where he joined the Lincoln's Inn and was called to the Bar in 1953.

He started practice at Karachi. For some time he was a Professor in Sind Muslim Law College. In 1957 he was included in the Pakistan delegation to the UNO.

In 1958 when the Martial law was declared Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became a Central Minister in the Ayub's government. In 1963 he became the Foreign Minister. He was the author of the policy of bilateralism. He stood for the cultivation of cordial relations with all the super powers—USA, USSR, and China.

Bhutto vehemently opposed the Tashkent agreement being against the interests of Pakistan. That was the parting of ways between Ayub and Bhutto. He left the government in 1966.

On December 1, 1967 he formed a political party of his own—the Pakistan People's Party. The party embarked on a campaign of educating the people, and exposing the failings of the Ayub Government. The government retaliated by putting Bhutto in jail. That made Bhutto a hero in the eyes of the people. The movement against the dictatorial regime grew in dimensions, and the government was forced to release Bhutto.

In the bid to save his power, Ayub Khan held parleys with the opposition parties. Bhutto did not participate in these parleys, and raised the demand that Ayub must go. This demand was endorsed by the people and Ayub Khan was forced to resign in March, 1969.

Yahya Khan held elections in 1970. In these elections Bhutto's party won the majority of seats in West Pakistan. Bhutto himself was returned from five constituencies. After the elections Bhutto emerged as the accredited leader of West Pakistan.

Mujib-ur-Rahman emerged as the leader of East Pakistan. Mujib-ur-Rahman adopted a hard line. Bhutto stood for compromise and a political solution of all political problems through give and take. Mujib-ur-Rahman refused to listen to reason. The government of Yahya Khan made many mistakes which led to war with India and the ultimate delinking of East Pakistan. Opposition mounted against Yahya Khan, and on 20th December,

1971, Yahya Khan handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who became the Martial Law Administrator and the President.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came to power at a very critical juncture in Pakistan's history. Half of Pakistan had been lost. Over 5000 square miles of Pakistan's area was in the occupation of India. Over 90,000 men of Pakistan army were prisoners of war with India. The economy of the country stood shattered, and the morale of the people was very low.

These adverse circumstances did not daunt Bhutto and he proceeded to the task of rebuilding new Pakistan.

He visited USSR, China, and USA and secured the goodwill of the super-powers. He toured all friendly countries in the Middle East, and Africa, and secured pledges of their continued friendship.

At home he embarked upon a series of reforms of far-reaching character. Heavy industries were nationalised. All insurance business was taken over by Government. This was followed by the nationalisation of banks. Agricultural reforms were undertaken and surplus lands above the prescribed ceiling were acquired free and distributed among the tenants free. Administrative reforms were introduced and all service labels were eliminated. Far-reaching labour reforms were enforced. Industrial activity was stepped up and a large number of new Corporations were set up in the public sector. A new import and export policy was devised in keeping with the changed circumstances of the country.

At the outset an interim constitution was given and the Martial law was withdrawn. A new Constitution was framed there after with the consent of all parties and enforced with effect from 14th August, 1973.

A hand of friendship was offered to India and this led to the Simla agreement. As a result of this agreement India vacated about 5000 square miles of Pakistan territory occupied by them during the 1971 war. The question of the prisoners of war became a great problem for the government of Pakistan, and after protracted negotiations with India Bhutto succeeded in bringing the prisoners of war home. That was a great triumph for Bhutto.

Bhutto held an Islamic Summit at Lahore, and on this occasion at the instance of other Muslim countries Bangla Desh was recognised.

This was another great achievement of Bhutto. Bangla Desh had insisted that she would try 195 prisoners of war. As a result of the diplomatic efforts of Bhutto Bangla Desh abandoned such trial and these prisoners of war were also repatriated.

There were originally persons who were critical of Bhutto's attitude towards Islam. Bhutto has demonstrated on more than one occasion his attachment to Islam. The Constitution promulgated by him contains more Islamic provisions than the previous Constitutions. By holding the Islamic summit Bhutto has brought Pakistan closer to the Muslim States. He has solved the century old problem of Ahmadis by declaring them as a non-Muslim minority. This has won for Bhutto the enduring gratitude of the Muslims.

By his wise policies and very talented leadership, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has emerged as the leader of the masses who endearingly call him as 'Quaid-i-Awam'.

RETROSPECT

PAKISTAN came into existence in 1947. It is now hardly one generation old. In the life-span of a nation the period of one generation is very short. The period spanning the years 1947-74 has, however, been very momentous in the history of Pakistan. This period is characterised by many epoch-making changes—both achievements and failures.

This period saw the emergence of Pakistan as a unique country spread over two wings. This period also saw the severance of one wing. We have passed through some of the darkest days of our national life when our very existence was threatened.

Like the course of true love the course of the history of Pakistan through the last one generation has been very rough and turbulent. Over eight lakh people trekking to their new homeland Pakistan were massacred in India—one of the worst genocides in history.

Within one year of its establishment Pakistan lost its Founder—Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Within the next three years even Liaquat Ali Khan was dead. Thereafter there was complete political vacuum, and the absence of political leadership led to great chaos.

During the first decade we tried the parliamentary form of democracy but our politicians made a complete mess of things.

From 1958 to 1962 we were ruled by Martial law. From 1969 to 1971 we had another spell of Martial Law. In between, from 1962 to 1969, we had an authoritarian regime under a presidential form of government. This regime decried the corrupt parliamentary form of government by politicians. In the early days this regime produced some good results but as it lost contact with the people it became unpopular, and actually proved to be much worse than the previous regime it had replaced. The loss of the Eastern Wing is directly attributable to the suppression of political life in the country.

During this period Pakistan has been the victim of too many half-baked experiments based on the idiosyncrasies of those in power. India and Pakistan became independent at the same time. India was able to make its Constitution in 1948. On the other

hand we could not frame the Constitution earlier than 1956. Even this Constitution which took us nine years to frame could not work for more than two years. We had another constitution in 1962 and this too was abrogated seven years later in 1969.

In 1955 all the provinces were integrated into one unit and in 1970 one unit was dissolved. In 1958 the system of basic democracy was introduced and eleven years later it was discarded.

We have also been the victims of palace intrigues. Khwaja Nazimuddin dismissed Daultana Ministry in the Punjab when it commanded majority in the legislature. Malik Ghulam Muhammad dismissed Nazimuddin Ministry when it commanded majority in the legislature. The Constituent Assembly surreptitiously amended the constitution to deprive the Governor General of his powers and the Governor-General retaliated by dissolving the Constituent Assembly.

When Iskander Mirza succeeded Ghulam Muhammad the position did not improve. Although the Muslim League had the majority in the West Pakistan Assembly the Centre installed Dr. Khan Sahib as the Chief Minister. How the representatives of the people in the Assembly crossed over the floor too often and changed their political affiliations is a very sickening story in our political annals.

Under the presidential form of government we started with the banning of political parties but after some time the parties were restored. But instead of building the political parties from the grass roots level the political party in power began from the top with the President as the Head. When popular opinion grew against the Ayub regime the Convention League was unable to come to the rescue of the government for the simple reason that it had no roots among the people.

In the field of foreign policy we blundered in the early years. We allied ourselves with the West and won the hostility of Russia. We even annoyed such Muslim Powers as UAR.

Kashmir dispute began with the very inception of Pakistan. The solution of the dispute has with the lapse of time become remote. There were times when if properly pressed the dispute could have been settled to our satisfaction. These opportunities were lost.

At the Taskent parleys our government should have taken a bolder stand on the Kashmir issue.

In the matter of Bangla Desh our government committed many serious blunders. It was unwise to extend electioneering activity over one year. It was also unwise to hold the elections first and frame the Constitution thereafter. If one unit could be dissolved before the elections the Constitution also should have been framed before the elections. If there was any dispute with the people of East Pakistan a political solution should have been worked out. Military action against the people was uncalled for. As a subsequent judgment decreed Yahya Khan who held the supreme power from 1969 to 1971 was a usurper.

It may be conceded that since Independence progress has been made in some fields. At the time of Independence there were practically no industries in the country. Numerous industries have now sprung up throughout the length and breadth of the country. Our cities have grown in dimensions and new cities have sprung up. A very large number of new institutions have been set up. Employment opportunities have increased. There has been expansion in educational facilities. There is now a greater medical coverage for the people. Irrigation facilities have expanded. Many new dams, barrages and canals have been constructed. Our agricultural output has risen. Our gross national product and per capita income figures have risen. Power generation has increased manifold. Our population has doubled within one generation.

The above achievements are offset by some shortcomings. The economic policies of the government before 1971 were worked in such a way that an economic imbalance was created. As a result of industrial activity most of the national wealth came to be concentrated in the hands of a few people. We have had four development plans. The first plan fell short of expectations. The second plan achieved some measure of success. The third and fourth plans could not make much headway because of political and economic crisis.

When the People's Party Government headed by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came to power in 1971 things were very dark for Pakistan. Within the short span of three years the corner has been turned and now we are facing the future with greater resolution. Mr. Bhutto

has tackled the various national problems one by one and most of them have been satisfactorily solved.

Mr. Bhutto entered into a dialogue with India and through the Simla agreement made India vacate 5,000 square miles of Pakistan territory under Indian occupation. Our 90,000 soldiers and civilians were held by India as prisoners of war. Mr. Bhutto succeeded in their repatriation. Bangla Desh was adamant that it would try 195 POW for war offences. Mr. Bhutto, through his diplomatic efforts, succeeded in securing the repatriation of these prisoners of war as well.

The question of framing a constitution for the country which could inspire the confidence of all sections of the people was a great problem. Mr. Bhutto succeeded in giving to the country a constitution which was approved unanimously by all parties.

The question of Ahmadis was a very difficult matter which the previous regimes failed to solve. Mr. Bhutto has solved the problem to the entire satisfaction of the people.

When Mr. Bhutto came to power there were many people who thought that he would adopt anti-Islamic policies. All such fears have been belied. The new constitution contains more Islamic provisions than the previous constitutions. Mr. Bhutto has for the first time established a Religious Ministry at the Central level. Arrangements for Haj have been streamlined and all restrictions on Haj have been withdrawn. Mr. Bhutto held an Islamic Summit at Lahore in February 1974 and this has brought Pakistan closer to the other Muslim countries.

The problem of the recognition of Bangla Desh offered great difficulties. Mr. Bhutto succeeded in solving this problem.

In the economic field reforms of very far reaching character have been introduced. Heavy and other important industries of national character have been taken over by Government. Banks and Insurance concerns have been nationalised. A large number of new Corporations have been set up. A steel mill is being set up at Karachi.

Agricultural reforms have been introduced whereunder land has been transferred to the tenants free. Labour reforms have provided a new deal for labour.

Administrative reforms have changed the old colonial pattern of administration. All service labels have been removed and various services have been unified. The executive has been separated from the judiciary. Steps have been taken to bring the police closer to the people.

The import and export policy has been revised. The Bonus Voucher System has been abrogated. For decades Pakistan has had an unfavourable balance of trade. This balance has now become favourable. The overall income of the Government has risen. Whereas the budget of United Pakistan in 1970-71 was Rs. 560 crore, the budget for New Pakistan is now over Rs. 1200 crore.

In the social field all educational institutions have been nationalised. New universities have been established at Quetta and Dera Ismail Khan. During the last three years as many Medical Colleges have been established in Pakistan as were established in the preceding 25 years.

The list of the achievements of Mr. Bhutto and his Government is very impressive. There are some fields in which things are not as happy as one would wish them to be, but it can be hoped that before long such problems would also be solved. From the common man's point of view inflation is the main problem. Mr. Bhutto's Government has taken some steps to fight inflation but more effective measures are called for. There has been devaluation in Pakistan currency. At one time Pakistan rupee was $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the Indian rupee; now $1\frac{1}{2}$ Pakistan Rupees make one Indian rupee. It would perhaps be necessary to bring the Pakistani rupee at par with the Indian rupee.

We are not yet self-sufficient in food grains. Some bolder policy is called for to ensure self-sufficiency in food.

Since the assumption of power by Bhutto's party all local bodies stand superseded. The new government has not introduced any reforms in the field of local government. It is necessary that the system of local government should be reformed and popularly elected local bodies should be brought into office.

The system of planning leaves much to be desired and there are many sections of national life whose activities are not planned.

It is necessary that the planning should, be made comprehensive. This aspect is receiving the Government's attention.

In the field of education there is imperative need of improving standards. In the field of social welfare some active steps are called for to look after the indigent and provide relief to those in social distress.

We are a poor country and cannot afford to indulge in wasteful expenditure. There are indications that there is considerable waste in the running of Government Departments. The Government is conscious of this and is doing everything to improve matters.

The problem of Kashmir should be settled. We do not want any confrontation with India. We would like fraternal relations to be established with Afghanistan. We would also like diplomatic relations with Bangla Desh.

We hope that under the talented leadership of Mr. Bhutto all these problems will be satisfactorily solved.

Pakistan Zindabad!

14 POINTS

1. Ferozsons as the premier publishing house of Pakistan, booksellers and printers have been in the service of the reading public since the last 80 years, and are maintaining and carrying forward the literary and cultural traditions of the Founder, the late Al-Haj Maulvi Feroz-ud-Din.

2. Ferozsons enjoy the co-operation and collaboration of top-most writers of Pakistan in Urdu and English.

3. Ferozsons have branches at Rawalpindi and Karachi. They have over 1[illegible]0 outlets spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. They have two-dozen stalls at important stations of the Pakistan Western Railway.

4. Ferozsons showroom at Lahore is one of the biggest show-rooms of its kind in Asia.

5. Ferozsons publish new books at the rate of a book every second day.

6. Ferozsons publications conform to high standard. They enjoy national and international reputation. Most of the Ferozsons publications have won national awards for excellence of matter, get-up, lay-out and cover design.

7. Ferozsons produce books to cater to every taste-men, women and children.

8. Ferozsons specialise in the publication of books on Islam and juvenile literature.

9. Ferozsons employ highly qualified editorial staff.

10. Ferozsons are the largest importers and distributors of foreign books and periodicals.

11. Ferozsons have with the collaboration of foreign publishers rendered into Urdu classical publications in English.

12. Ferozsons have also rendered classical Urdu books into English.

13. Ferozsons have introduced popular and cheap paperback pocketbooks which have added new dimensions to publishing in Pakistan.

14. Ferozsons are in collaboration with the General Headquarters Inter Services Relations Directorate producing books on the 'Heroes of the Armed Forces'.